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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,558. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The situation about Ladysmith and Estcourt is apparently unchanged. Active preparations are in progress for the relief of Kimberley, which Gen. Methuen expects to reach in four days by forced marches. It is reported that the burghers are concentrating there. The Boers have seized four towns near the north border of Cape Colony and annexed three of them, including Aliwal North, to the republics. A counter proclamation has been issued by Sir Alfred Milner. Gen Buller has reported on the Estcourt fight. Fifty-six British prisoners, including Winston Churchill, have arrived at Pretoria. The Patria now lies on the Kentish coast and is still burning. Apparently she is completely gutted. Advices received in Kingston say that the Colombian revolution is steadily gaining strength. The Shamrock has arrived at the Clyde. President Loubet yesterday unveiled a monument symbolizing the triumph of the republic. Civil war is now raging in British New Guinea.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor over half a century of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, has resigned on account of declining health.

Theodore Thomas has declined an invitation to take the Chicago Orchestra to the Paris Exposition on account of the verdict in the Dreyfus case.

The change in power from cable to electricity on the Third Avenue surface road below Sixty-fifth Street had not been made at 2 o'clock this morning, but it was said cars would probably be running in a few hours.

Bacteriological examinations thus far made, it was announced yesterday, afford some confirmatory evidence that the Captain and cook of the J. W. Taylor are suffering from the bubonic plague.

Page 2.

Dwight L. Moody, who had an attack of heart trouble at Kansas City, reached his home in Massachusetts. His condition is much improved.

The Pulpit Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church decided to recommend the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The sensational statements in some of the newspapers yesterday regarding the injuries to Rawlins L. Cottenet and C. Albert Stevens, while following the hounds Saturday, caused considerable astonishment among the Meadow Brook Hunt Club members.

Page 3.

Lemuel E. Quigg issued a reply to Republican attacks on his campaign management.

Congressman Daly of New Jersey will vote against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts to Congress.

As the result of a driving collision on the Hudson Boulevard two men were seriously injured and two others were arrested.

Queens teachers are concerned over action of the Borough School Board which may nullify any claim they may present against the city.

Emil Benard, the Parisian architect, who recently won the first prize of $10,000 in the international competition for plans for the buildings of the new University of California, arrived here yesterday.

Robert Morrison, a sailor who shipped on the Governor Roble when she sailed from here last May, arrived in the city yesterday, and said all but two of the crew deserted when the vessel reached Hongkong, after a voyage full of incident.

Page 4.

Dr. Joseph L. Hance, ex-United States Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, arrived here yesterday on the Ward liner Santiago.

A plan of self-government for Cuba, including an election to be held in February, will be submitted to Congress, it is said, in a petition.

The Board of Managers of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at a meeting in this city, adopted plans for aggressive missionary work in the islands acquired from Spain.

Page 5.

A delegate of the machinists at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, in replying to a fellow-delegate's request for action against firms importing non-union labor, said that the Federated Union had lost all influence by its failure in asserting itself as an independent labor party.

Page 8.

A German grain dealer has purchased several hundred thousand dollars' worth of wheat for shipment in Kansas City.

In his annual report Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones urges the extension of the school system and explains the recent Chippewa outbreak.

Page 10.

James C. Hart, an old offender, was arrested on the charge of swindling numerous women.

Dr. J. Austin Kelly of Brooklyn has announced that alcohol, whisky, and vinegar are effective antidotes for carbolic acid.

"Con" McVey, Corbett's old sparring partner, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault.

A thrilling attempt to rescue the engineer of the buildings 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street, recently destroyed by fire, was revealed yesterday in a report to Chief Croker.

A Long Island farmer, who received fatal injuries by being crushed between his wagon and a trolley car, drove to market and then went to a Brooklyn hospital to die.

Through a police error Mrs. Kate Howard of 543 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street lay for over an hour yesterday without medical attendance after jumping from a third-story window. The ambulance surgeon who attended the woman said the mistake probably cost her life.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

COWBOYS WILL SEIZE COAL.

They Organize to Stop a Train and Take the Fuel—A Coal Famine Prevails in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Syracuse, Kan., to-night says a band of cowboys is organizing in Southwestern Kansas to go to Syracuse, sidetrack an Atchison coal train, and seize the fuel.

A coal famine prevails over a territory as large as the State of Connecticut in Southwestern Kansas, Southeastern Colorado, and No Man's Land. The railroad company says it cannot get cars, and the dealers say they cannot get coal at any price. One hundred freighters from the territory mentioned went to Syracuse last week for fuel and were compelled to return without it. A blizzard, such as sweeps that region, would cause untold suffering in hundreds of homes.

Mayor Lester has appealed to the railroad to get coal to Syracuse, and thus avoid the seizure of a coal train passing through. Four years ago a band of cowboys sidetracked a train and distributed four cars of coal to the people while a terrific blizzard was raging.

Troops Leave Coeur D'Alene.

WALLACE, Idaho, Nov. 19.—Troop G, Sixth Cavalry, which has been in the Coeur d'Alene district for several months, left for San Francisco to-day.

60,000 gallons of fine whiskey, making a train of twenty cars, were shipped at one time by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., makers of the famous "Old Saratoga" Whiskey. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

DR. STORRS HAS RESIGNED

Many Tears Shed in the Church of the Pilgrims.

PASTOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

Unbroken Harmony in that Long Period—His Illness and Great Sorrow—His Letter.

The church world of Brooklyn learned with surprise and regret yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs had brought to an end his pastorate of fifty-three years in the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims. The resignation of Dr. Storrs as pastor was read at the close of the services yesterday morning. Only a very few of the members of the church were prepared for the announcement, and the congregation, for the most part, appeared quite as if stunned when the resignation was read. All present were greatly affected, some of the older members, in fact, being moved to unrestrained tears. Dr. Storrs's letter of resignation was read by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of Manhattan, who, since Dr. Storrs became ill, has been filling the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims. The letter was as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the Church and Congregation of the Church of the Pilgrims.

"My Dearly Loved Friends:

"You will fully understand, I know, the keen regret with which, for the first time in many years, I find myself unable to conduct our common joyful worship on this day, specially endeared to us as recalling the beginning of our long union as pastor and people. Shadows of the past beset me thickly as I write, but, thank God, they are not shadows sombre and saddening, but full of beauty and prophecy under the light shining from above.

"It is, as you know, more than fifty-four years since I entered on the public ministry of the Gospel, in October, 1845. For fifty-three of these years, since Nov. 19, 1845, it has been my singular happiness to be the sole pastor of this distinguished church, without associate or assistant, except as honored brothers in the ministry have successively supervised our fruitful mission work in the chapel, and have otherwise rendered occasional important service. Counting health on my part, with your continuing kindness, and with the constant favor of God toward us, have made this long active pastorate possible.

HIS GREAT SORROW.

"In the last two years, however, since the great sorrow, of which you know, broke suddenly into my life, I have been not infrequently aware that the self-renewing force, mental and physical, in which I had before rejoiced, had been seriously diminished, so that duties at home and abroad, always till then delightful, were becoming laborious, while especially the initiative and stimulating impulse of the pastor in church activities, constituting perhaps his most important function, was plainly beginning to surpass my strength. A recent unexpected lapse of nervous force and physical vigor, shutting me in my room at the outset of a season to which I had joyfully looked forward, and for which I had made ample Summer preparation, has shown me yet more distinctly than before how closely I had been treading in previous months on the limit of my capacity for service.

It has thus become apparent to me, under these admonitions, that, on this anniversary, before any further warning of weakness, I ought to resign into your hands the pastoral office which your fathers and grandfathers so long ago committed to me, and in the fulfilment of whose duties has been hitherto the gladness of my life. I do therefore hereby so resign it and ask you promptly and cheerfully to accept the resignation, and to unite with me in whatever measures may be needed to ratify and complete it.

"Beyond this release from duties which are evidently ere long to be impossible for me, I desire, my dear friends, to leave everything concerning our future relations entirely in your hands. If it should be your united desire that I remain connected with the church as its Pastor Emeritus—ready to perform any desired occasional services, while wholly freed from general responsibility—I shall cordially accept that arrangement. If, on the other hand, it shall seem to you wiser, as easily it may, that my relation to the church be henceforth only that of a private member, leaving to him who shall come after me a position wholly unembarrassed by any remaining official character in myself, I shall fully accept your thought concerning it and sympathetically approve your action.

"My only desire in the Master's work shall continue to be done here as we together have striven to do it amid the changing environments of the past; that under a leader of earnest faith and unworn vigor, in whom your hearts shall safely trust, and on whom God's blessing shall abide, the church which we have together loved and served may face with new consecration the many duties, and front without fear the many problems to be encountered in years to come. It is not for me longer to lead in its collective movement, to put needed energy into its ever-enlarging work, to guide it through or over the swells of influence, adverse or helpful to the Gospel which are to surround it, or to try to make it an ever-fresh power for beauty and welfare in the city. I have had my long and happy term of service, and for it am profoundly grateful. It is for the younger now to take up the work which I gladly, though sadly, must lay down. But minor offices will still, I hope, remain possible for me, and whatsoever I can do, in private or public, for your Christian welfare, for the furtherance of the truth here, or elsewhere, or for the honor of our King, will be gladly, gratefully, spontaneously done.

ALL YEARS OF HARMONY.

"They are beautiful years—in not a few ways they have been, I trust, years fruitful of good—on which from this present anniversary we together look back. A harmony more complete than ours, from the outset on, can hardly anywhere have been known; opportunities for good work have opened liberally around us, and a spirit to match them has, in good measure, been granted to us. It may not immodestly be said, I am sure, that the influence of the church has widely surpassed its local limits. If clouds and darkness have at any time been round about it, the Divine lustre has always afterward appeared, as the clear shining after rain. If removals from our circle have been many, of those parted from us by distance, or by death, we are often tenderly reminded of the affection maintained toward the church by those tarrying on earth, we cannot but be sure that it is with prayer and song remembered on high.

"More even than ever before do I thank God to-day for His grace which called me so early into the ministry of His son. I thank Him for His kindness, which has never failed from that hour to this. I thank you with all my heart, dear friends, for the loving confidence and the continued generous co-operation with which you have sustained and reinforced my ministry. I thank all our churches, in the city and in the land, for the wide opportunities which they have given me to declare what has been to me the Divine message. My heart glows in the memory of the beautiful and beloved gone before us into the heavens, in the hope of the future communion renewed and perfected on high. If to-day were offered to me the choice of a pathway in life the most alluring and rewarding, I should choose none other than that which has been given me—the pathway of a Christian pastor, joyfully trying to bring to men the grace and glory of the Lord's Gospel. If the choice of any place for Christian labor were again set before me, I could choose no other than this city, so long the object of my joyful affection and pride; than this church, in which my heart's life has so tenderly and so deeply been garnered up.

"May God still have us in His holy keeping till the end of the life on earth has come, and then open to us in His unspeakable grace the gates of the Immortal Temple; and unto Him be all the praise!

"Most affectionately your pastor,

"RICHARD S. STORRS.

"Brooklyn, N. Y., November 19, 1899."

ILLNESS OF DR. STORRS.

Dr. Storrs fell ill early in September last, his complaint being in the nature of lumbago and rheumatism. Because of his advanced age the greatest concern was felt for him, but outside of the members of his church the fact of his illness was known to but few until a few days ago. Dr. Storrs was a sick man when he attended the International Conference of Congregationalists at Boston in the latter part of September. He had been invited to preside and to deliver the closing address, but because of his condition had declined. The death of the Rev. Dr. Lamson, who had been chosen in his place, however, caused the committee in charge to again appeal to Dr. Storrs, and under the circumstances he did not feel that he should decline. He accordingly attended the conference and delivered the closing address, his subject being, "The Permanent Motive for Missionary Work." The Sunday following the convention Dr. Storrs preached in his church in the morning and served communion in the afternoon. That was his last appearance in the active discharge of his duties as pastor. During the early part of October he was confined to his room at his home, 80 Pierrepont Street, where he lives with his daughter, Mrs. Packard. Latterly, however, he has been able to move about the house, and last week was taken out for a drive.

While his physician, Dr. F. H. Colton of 136 Montague Street, was confident of a steady improvement in his patient's condition, Dr. Storrs, realizing the weight of his years, regarded it as doubtful that he would again be able to engage in the active discharge of his duties as the pastor of one of Brooklyn's foremost churches. Loving his flock and being beloved by them, it pained the venerable clergyman to feel that their long-standing relations as pastor and congregation must end; that the pulpit which he alone had filled since its establishment, more than half a century ago, must know him no more as its active incumbent. But there seemed to him no other course to follow under the circumstances, and reluctantly he set about to lay down the duties which had been his life's work. Dr. Storrs did not decide upon the step hastily, or without careful consideration. Consulting with no one, he thought the matter out alone, and, having decided it, he called about him a few of the men who with him had grown old in the work of the church and confided to them his decision. It was a shock to them, and earnest appeals were made for a reconsideration of the decision. Dr. Storrs, however, kindly but firmly held to his course, and yesterday, the fifty-third anniversary of his pastorate, the congregation of the Church of the Pilgrims learned that Dr. Storrs was to step down from the pulpit he had so long and ably filled.

TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

No action will be taken upon Dr. Storrs's resignation until next Monday evening, when a meeting of the congregation is to be held. Most of the members of the church who were seen yesterday were of the opinion that the resignation would be accepted, as, under the circumstances, it would be unreasonable to urge Dr. Storrs to continue in his pupit.

Dr. Storrs's plans for the future are not known. It is very probable, however, that he will be made pastor emeritus of the church, and that he will continue to reside in Brooklyn.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at the home of Dr. Storrs yesterday afternoon, but the aged clergyman could not be seen. The servant declined to take a message to Dr. Storrs, as the latter, she said, was not to be disturbed.

George P. Stockwell of 37 Remsen Street, who is a prominent member of the church, had this to say about the matter:

"Dr. Storrs has not taken this action without careful thought. He had been considering the step for several weeks, and had come to the conclusion that his weakness, physically, was such as to make it necessary for him to take such action. The many demands upon the pastor of such a large church are more, he feels, than he has the strength to meet. Dr. Storrs's physician is confident that he will recover his strength in time if he is relieved of his cares and labors as pastor. I believe that some arrangement will be made whereby Dr. Storrs will be accorded a larger liberty and be satisfied and happy.

A RECORD UNEQUALED.

"His work has been a record quite unequaled in the history of pastorates—that one man should fill one pulpit continuously for fifty-three years with the utmost harmony existing between the church and pastor. There has been no friction, no irritation of any kind. Every one loves Dr. Storrs and all will feel a personal loss. We do not feel, however, that we are losing our pastor."

Mrs. Camden C. Dike of 194 Columbia Heights, a well-known member of the church, expressed herself as being greatly surprised by Dr. Storrs's resignation.

"I can hardly realize it," she said. "Dr. Storrs has been my pastor for years. One of the last things he said to me before his illness, when we were speaking of the labors of a minister, was, 'I can't imagine preaching as hard. It is to me a positive delight.'"

Joseph E. Brown of 123 Remsen Street, an old member of the church and an intimate friend of Dr. Storrs, said that the resignation was not unexpected by him. Dr. Storrs, he said, had requested that the resignation be accepted, and Mr. Brown believed that, in view of the condition of the pastor's health, his wishes would be observed.

Norman S. Dike, whose family is prominently identified with the church, was greatly surprised when told of Dr. Storrs's resignation. He had not attended the morning services, and so had not heard of the step Dr. Storrs had taken. Mr. Dike said that he had not expected any such action on the part of Dr. Storrs.

PUBLIC LIFE OF DR. STORRS.

His Participation in Civic Affairs and His Gifts as an Orator—His Church's History.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Storrs means the retirement from active life of a clergyman who has long been recognized as representative of the best type of churchmen. His name has not only been reckoned as that of a leader in Protestantism for many years, but as that of a man whose intellect and character gave weight to his opinions on all matters of public interest. His gifts as an orator have been recognized throughout the United States. Appreciation of these gifts caused his selection as the orator to represent Brooklyn at the exercises attending the opening of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. His well-known liberality also has won him many friends.

Three generations of Congregational clergymen preceded Richard Salter Storrs. The first, John Storrs, served his country as a Chaplain in Revolutionary times. His son, Richard S., was for thirty-three years pastor of a church at Long Meadow, Mass., and his son in turn, also Richard S., was for sixty-three years pastor of a church at Braintree, Mass., where on Aug. 21, 1821, the man who has just resigned from the Pilgrim Church was born. He was prepared for college at Monson, Mass., and when only fourteen years old, entered Amherst College, where he was noted for ability as an essayist and debater, and was graduated in the class of 1839, the youngest of its members, a few years behind Henry Ward Beecher.

STUDIED WITH RUFUS CHOATE.

Then he decided to be a lawyer and got a chance to study in Rufus Choate's office. But the old ministerial heritage kept blurring the pages of Blackstone and Coke, and he threw up the law to go to the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. He was graduated in 1845.

That year his father installed the young man as a minister, just as Richard S. the first and John Storrs had done for their respective sons, the church in this case being at Brookline, Mass.

He was invited in the Spring of 1846 to conduct a Sunday evening meeting in the Church of the Pilgrims, and the sermon he then preached decided his career. He was called to be its pastor.

Young Mr. Storrs brought a wife with him to Brooklyn, for he had married on Oct. 1, 1845, Miss Mary Elwell Jenks, granddaughter of John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, and niece of the famous Wendell Phillips. Her father was a Unitarian clergyman. She died of appendicitis in January, 1898, having lived to see her husband one of the country's prominent pulpit leaders.

From 1848 to 1861 Dr. Storrs continued an associate editorship of The Independent with his other duties, and in the days of the civil war he edited a daily paper, The Drum Beat, for the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair. The Brooklyn City Mission Society received much of his attention. He was Chairman of the Long Island Historical Society's Executive Committee for the first ten years of its history, and has served the society as President for about a quarter of a century. He has also seen service as a First Vice President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Amherst College Board of Trustees.

The Pilgrim Church has contributed under his pastorate over $1,500,000 to various benevolent causes. Dr. Storrs was one of the leaders of the old Manhattan Congregational Association, which seceded from the main Congregational Association after the Beecher-Tilton trial.

Dr. Storrs served on the Brooklyn Park Commission from 1871 to 1879. He has always been interested in foreign missions, and in 1887 was elected President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, remaining in the post for ten years.

Dr. Storrs delivered what is said to have been his greatest oration in Brooklyn on June 1, 1865, on the death of Lincoln, at the request of the War Fund Committee. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in 1853, and afterward from Harvard. Princeton gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1877. He has been a prolific author, having published sixty books and addresses.

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Dr. Storrs was the recipient of a purse of $35,000 from parishioners and friends in 1881, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate. The fiftieth anniversary—his golden jubilee—was celebrated in 1896 by a week of general public rejoicing, in which many prominent men took part.

The Church of the Pilgrims, which is at the corner of Henry and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn Heights, is the oldest church of the Congregational denomination in Brooklyn. The first attempt to plant Congregationalism in the city was made in 1785, when the Independent Meeting House was built. The society which built this meeting house, however, was disrupted, and the Congregational polity passed temporarily from the community.

In 1846 seventy one members of the First Presbyterian Church organized the Church of the Pilgrims. The church prospered, and its success led some of its members, who wished to extend the denomination in Brooklyn, to organize Plymouth Church, Henry Ward Beecher being called as its pastor.

PLAGUE PATIENTS CHEERFUL.

The Bacteriological Examinations Made Afford Evidence of the Presence of the Disease.

The coffee-laden steamer J. W. Taylor, which arrived here on Saturday from Santos, Brazil, with Capt. Waters and Cook Charles J. Allison suffering, as is believed, from the bubonic plague, is still lying in the stream off Quarantine. Dr. E. B. Sanborn, Deputy Health Officer, who is in charge at Quarantine in the absence of Dr. Doty, visited yesterday Swinburne Island, where Capt. Waters, his wife, and Cook Allison are now detained. He found the two men in cheerful spirits. They expressed no fear of death, and seemed to think they would soon fully recover from their illness.

The steamer has been disinfected, so far as possible without discharge of cargo. The crew have been bathed, and their clothes and effects have been thoroughly steamed. Dr. Sanborn says the crew will be kept on board the steamer until the agents supply a new crew, which will probably be to-day. Then the old crew will be removed to Hoffman Island and kept in the detention pavilion there for ten days for observation. There has been, so far, no further development among them.

After the removal of the crew the cargo, consisting of coffee in sacks, will be discharged into lighters. The sacks will be emptied into other receptacles and then subjected to steam disinfection on board the disinfecting boat James W. Wordsworth. After the discharge of cargo the holds of the steamer will be disinfected.

Dr. Parke of the New York Board of Health, who with a hypodermic needle extracted diseased matter from both patients, has made bacteriological and microscopical examinations to find if the bacillus of the black plague was present. As a result of the analysis by Dr. Parke the following statement was made by Dr. H. M. Biggs, bacteriologist of the Health Department, yesterday:

"The bacteriological examinations thus far made by Dr Parke apparently show that the contents of the broken-down buboes do not now contain any living germs. It is possible that some may develop later in the cultures. The microscopical examinations were also rather negative. These negative results are such as might be expected in plague at the stage of the disease presented in these men, and would be very unusual in other conditions. They, therefore, afford some confirmatory evidence as to the existence of plague."

Dr. Biggs said he supposed the Captain and Cook of the J. W. Taylor were now out of danger. The bacteriological examinations will be continued so long as the patients present the opportunity. This is the first time that the physicians of this city have had the chance to study the disease directly. Up to this time they have had to depend upon foreign medical reports, which are not always authentic.

Health Commissioner Cosby said that the J. W. Taylor would be thoroughly disinfected, but would not be permitted to come to the city, as the Health Department intended to take no chances.

THE PLAGUE THREATENS BRAZIL.

Disease Has Broken Out at Asuncion, on the Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The current number of the Weekly Health Reports, issued by the Marine Hospital Service, contains brief information concerning the bubonic plague at Santos, Brazil, from which port the steamship Taylor, having cases of the disease aboard, arrived in New York yesterday.

When reports that the plague had broken out at Santos reached here, Surgeon General Wyman directed Assistant Surgeon Havelburg to proceed from Rio de Janeiro to that city for the purpose of investigating the matter. A dispatch from him dated Nov. 4 confirmed the existence of the disease as shown by bacteriological examination. Up to that date there had been eighteen cases and six deaths at Santos. The plague also exists at Asuncion, Paraguay, concerning which the publication says:

"To the danger that exists for Brazil of the spreading of the plague from Portugal has now been added that which threatens from Asuncion in Paraguay, not far from the frontier of Brazil, where the appearance of the plague is officially proved. According to an edict of Sept. 21 the ports of Paraguay, both those of the Paraguay River, and those of the Parana River have been declared infected, and the admission of ships that come from those ports into Brazilian ports is interdicted. The same refers to ships that arrive from the ports of the State of Matto Grosso and have touched at Paraguayan ports. Before being admitted into Brazilian ports those ships have to go to the quarantine station at Ilha Grande.

"Ships arriving from ports of the State of Matto Grosso or bound thereto are obliged to arrange official documents, issued by the military maritime authorities, in regard to passengers and cargo, and they may then effect reladings at Corrientes instead of at Asuncion, with agreement of the Argentine Government.

"The physician who is charged to observe the respective ships during the quarantine on the Paraguay River is at the same time sanitary inspector and obliged to give the necessary information to the sanitary authorities."

Dr. Wyman has received from Surgeon Williams, stationed at New York, a dispatch announcing the suspected cases of the plague at Quarantine.

Carnegie Company May Build a Town.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 19.—Regarding the purchase of 2,000 acres of land on the Lake Shore north of here, a report is current that the Carnegie Company is to erect great iron works there, and build a new town. Nothing definite can be ascertained as to the truth of this report.

Unapproached Service.
The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

TROLLEY ON THIRD AVENUE

Cars Not Running Below Sixty-fifth Street Early This Morning.

MANY DELAYS ARE MET WITH

Company Officials Thought Change from Cable to Electricity Could Be Made in a Few Hours.

All sorts of delays transpired in the work of changing the motive power of the lower section of the Third Avenue surface railroad from cable to electricity yesterday, and early this morning, after one of his many trips of inspection along the line, Superintendent J. H. Robertson said that the change, which it was publicly announced would be effected in the course of a few hours, could not possibly be completed before some time to-day. Even at that he would not venture to name an hour.

Conductors on the upper sections of the system, north of Sixty-fifth Street, where the sub-trolley is already in operation, were busy keeping would-be through passengers off the cars during the afternoon and evening. They were ordered to inform all who got aboard before collecting their fares that no cars were running below the point named.

As the fact had been widely heralded both through the public prints and by posted notices, they had but little difficulty in the morning. As the day wore on, however, almost all the residents of the upper east side whose pleasure or business took them down town elected to go by the new electric route, for in accordance with the tone of the announcements all supposed that it would be in practical operation, if not by sunrise, certainly by high noon.

They stopped the cars and then the cars had to be stopped again in order to let them off, and much delay to traffic ensued. When it happened that passengers, through lack of knowledge of English or deafness or inadvertence paid their fares without understanding the situation, they in many instances received free transfers to continue their journey on the elevated road.

Cable cars stopped running at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Then the cable itself was cut at the loop at the Post Office, and the big engines were once more started at their usual speed and drew it out of the trench and wound it on big drums or spools at the power house, from which it will in time be reeled off and sold in suitable lengths for cables for elevators and other hoisting machinery.

The great ropes out of the way, 3,000 workmen took possession of the tracks, and the actual work of installing the new power began. First it rained, in a thin, steady drizzle, which threatened to continue all day, and the wet made everything slippery, and this hindered the men greatly in their prying and hauling in the massive ironwork at the switches and curves. Many were inexperienced, too, and blocked the movements of the others.

Apart from the curves and switches where there was much machinery to remove and various changes to be made in the iron work below ground, it seemed like an easy task, for the conductor rails, which are to carry the current and were already in place upon their insulators, only had to be gauged to a uniform distance of six inches from each other, and the carrier pulleys, which prevented the old cable from dragging its length upon the bottom of the trench, to be removed from the manholes.

The tram rails upon which the cars run did not have to be disturbed, nor was there any other work to do above ground on the straightaway track. Superintendent Robertson retained two rigs—a buggy and a buckboard—for his own use, and in one or the other he was rushing up and down Third Avenue and the Bowery all day long, watching the progress of the work and making suggestions to the contractors.

One of his principal cares was the removal of the old cable cars and bringing down the new electric cars from the new power house at Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the Harlem River, where they have been undergoing a process of adjustment of their brakes and motors. Ordinary railroad floats were used for this purpose.

They landed at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where the new cars were taken ashore and the old cars, which had been hauled up from Sixty-fifth Street by the cable cars, were put on board and carried up the river, where they will in time be refinished and equipped with electric motors. The new cars, 100 in all, some of which have been in service for a few days, are forty-three feet long and have transverse seats with movable backs and centre aisles, like the ordinary railroad coach.

President A. J. Ellas and Vice President Henry Hart were at the power house at Sixty-fifth Street last night waiting to go over the road in the first car, which, however, had not made its appearance at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ellas said he hoped cars would be running to Sixth Street in a few hours, and to the City Hall by noon. He said the trolley line up Broadway would be in operation in about a fortnight, and that in a month from now the line would be opened all the way to Fort George. It is just about a year since the Third Avenue system commenced work upon the change of power.

REFUSES TO GO TO PARIS.

Theodore Thomas Declines to Take His Orchestra There on Account of the Dreyfus Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19. — Theodore Thomas has declined an urgent invitation to attend the Paris Exposition next year with the Chicago Orchestra, and participate in a grand series of concerts planned by Edouard Colonne under the sanction of the Board of Directors. In replying to the invitation, Mr. Thomas makes no attempt to conceal his reasons for refusing to visit Paris during the exposition, but states plainly that his action is based on the verdict in the Dreyfus trial. His letter was as follows:

"Felsengarten Cottage,
"Bethlehem, N. H., Sept. 14.

"E. Colonne:

"My Dear Sir: Your letter of Aug. 15 I have at hand. I must apologize for seeming tardiness in replying to your friendly invitation, but owing to some recent family duties and partly owing to my frequent changes of residence during the Summer months between my home by the sea and my mountain home my mail is often delayed.

"I regret sincerely the circumstances have so changed of late that I as an American, who loves justice and liberty am prevented from visiting the metropolis of France next Summer.

"If I can render to you as a colleague any assistance, perhaps in this country, please do not hesitate to command me. With much esteem and many kind wishes for you in your difficult undertaking, I am yours, sincerely, THEODORE THOMAS."

While it has been reported for several weeks that Mr. Thomas had rejected a proposition to take the Chicago Orchestra to Paris, it was not until yesterday that a confirmation of the report was secured from Mr. Thomas himself, with the reasons for his action.

ORATOR INJURES HIS ARM.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 19.—J. H. Goeke, Prosecuting Attorney of Auglaize County, just before the election delivered a Democratic speech in a country schoolhouse, and while in the midst of an eloquent attack on the evils of Hannaism made a gesture in such a manner as to break a ligament in his right arm.

The injured member troubled him to such an extent that he is obliged to carry it in a sling and serious results are feared.

A Curious Water Level.
The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines, along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan.—Adv.

JONES DECLARES FOR BRYAN.

Says There Is No Doubt He Will Be the Democratic Nominee—Will Reaffirm Chicago Platform.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who arrived to-night, said he did not know what the Executive Committee would do to-morrow, but it could not call a meeting of the full committee and it could not call the convention. This is the first time since the close of the campaign of 1896 that Senator Jones has met his colleagues on the committee, as he was absent in Europe when they met here last July.

While the Executive Committee may not do anything relating to issues, candidates, or conventions, it is expected that a number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the country will be here to-morrow to "round up" the situation. According to a telegram received to-day W. J. Bryan will not be present.

Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee heads a delegation of Democrats from Wisconsin who are here to boom Milwaukee for the National Democratic Convention. In the delegation are ex-Gov. George F. Peck, J. E. Stebers, George William Bruce, William Walker, and J. G. Donnelly.

Milwaukee offers an auditorium seating 15,000 people, and is ready with a guarantee of $50,000 to pay the expenses of the convention and the National Committee. Kansas City offers a convention hall seating 15,000, offers to pay all convention and committee expenses, and on top of that offers a contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic fund.

Senator Jones shortly after his arrival at the Sherman House, went into executive session with Chairman J. G. Johnson of the National Executive Committee. After the conference he was asked what he had to say about candidates and issues for next year. He replied:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee. The Democratic Convention, in my opinion, will reaffirm the Chicago platform. I believe the Democrats will declare against imperialism and in favor of legislation regulating trusts and similar combinations. It is too soon yet to say just what will be the dominant issue. Conventions and platforms do not make issues. In some parts of the country the financial question will be most interesting to the voters, in another imperialism, in another trusts, and so it will go."

When told of reports to the effect that he was opposed to holding the Democratic Convention in Chicago and to keeping the National Headquarters here, the Senator replied that there were good reasons why the campaign should be handled from Chicago and good reasons why it should not be.

National Committeeman Campau of Michigan, who arrived during the day, in discussing the recent elections said the result in Nebraska shows that Bryan is strong enough to be certain of renomination and perhaps by acclamation.

J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg, National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, said: "Bryan will be the next candidate. There is no opposition to him in my State."

John S. Sillig of Erie, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, and A. J. Brennen, a prominent Democrat of Pittsburg, came to Chicago with Committeeman Guffey as onlookers at the committee meeting. Mr. Rilling said: "The Republican quarrel in Pennsylvania helps the Democrats in State politics only. The anti-Quay forces are organizing for a stronger fight than they have ever made."

TO EXTEND ITS LINES.

Burlington Road Contemplates Building to Compete with Vanderbilt Roads.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Tribune says: "It is probable that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will build an extension to Ogden, Utah, and make connection there with the Southern Pacific. The proposed extension is not to be from Denver west, but is to run from Alliance, Neb., to Hartville, where there are large and valuable iron deposits, and thence due west fifty miles north of Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Ogden.

"This would place the Burlington's extension midway between the Chicago and Northwestern's Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad and the Union Pacific. It would run through a fertile section of Nebraska, and strike some valuable iron and other mineral deposits in Wyoming. The line would be as direct as the Northwestern-Union Pacific line from Chicago to Ogden. From Denver west the Burlington uses the use of both the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland, but the Denver route is not so direct as would be the proposed line via Alliance, Neb.

"The reason the Burlington desires to run a through transcontinental line midway between the Union Pacific and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley is that these lines belong to the Vanderbilt-Harriman syndicate, and the present Burlington line is wedged in between them. It desires to be so situated that it can offer active competition to the Northwestern and its allied lines west of the Missouri River, and this it hopes to accomplish by building an extension from Alliance."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TRUST.

Leading Financiers Forming a Company with a Capital of Millions—Marconi's Claims Contradicted.

It was learned last night that a wireless telegraph and telephone company is in process of formation in this city, in which capitalists of a number of the leading cities of the country are interested. The details of the organization have already been arranged, and application for a charter will be filed on Wednesday or Thursday at Trenton, N. J., or Dover, Del.

George S. Graham, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia, the counsel for the proposed company, when seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, said that the capitalization of the concern would be $12,500,000, of which $2,500,000 will be debenture stock. The syndicate will be composed of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco capitalists. The majority of the stock will be held in this city. Mr. Graham was not at liberty to disclose the names of the capitalists, but said they were of the highest standing.

The company has recently been conducting experiments, he said, between Providence and Boston from the International Power Company's plant at Providence, with marked success.

Mr. Graham alleges that the Marconi system is an infringement on patents secured some years ago by an American inventor, which are held now by the proposed company, and that when Signor Marconi was in this country he had been served with papers in a suit restraining him from further using the system in the United States.

Mr. Graham said he did not think that any of the present telegraph and telephone systems will interest themselves in the new company. He said the new system is so highly developed already that its success is beyond all question, and he prophesied a complete revolution in the science of communicating between distant points.

SOUVENIRS OF DEWEY.

A Portland Man Finds a Letter from Mrs. Hazen on the Olympia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A special from Portland, Me., says: "A Portland young man, who has been visiting in Boston, is exhibiting a number of relics that he secured on board Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia. His visit to the ship was made since she went out of commission. By a strategic move he evaded the watchman, made his way into the Admiral's quarters, and took possession of several souvenirs, among them the metal socket from the post of Dewey's bunk.

gerous and that he is alive in Pretoria caused her the greatest gratification.

Gen. Buller has telegraphed as follows:

"CAPE TOWN, Sunday, 3:30 P. M.—A telegram from the British Consul at Lorenzo Marques, dated Nov. 18, reports that fifty-six prisoners, captured from the Estcourt armored train, have reached Pretoria. I believe Winston Churchill is missing, but as yet have been unable to ascertain for certain."

REPORT FROM GEN. BULLER.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The War Office posted the following telegram from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to the Marquis of Lansdowne:

"Cape Town, Nov. 18—9:35 P. M.—The following is from the General commanding at Pietermaritzburg:

"'To-day at 8 A. M. the officer commanding our northern outposts reported that the enemy's mounted patrols were advancing across the whole country from Gourton Road to Ulandi, moving on Estcourt. My force stood to arms. The outposts reported various bodies, from 500 to 700 strong, advancing on Estcourt from a northwesterly direction. One party, 500 strong, moved toward the railway bridge half a mile to the northwest of Estcourt.

"'Our outposts fired on the enemy, and one of the naval guns fired a shell at 8,000 yards' range, the shell bursting close to the enemy, who then hurriedly retired.

"'At 12 o'clock reports were received from three pickets that a large number of Boers were in sight on a hill above Leslie's Homestead. The troops have returned to camp.'"

A special dispatch from Estcourt, dated Sunday, Nov. 19, says:

"All is quiet here. The enemy is believed to be encamped six miles away. Our position is good and our forces are sufficiently strong to repulse attack."

The following additional dispatch was received from Gen. Buller at 6 o'clock this evening:

"Cape Town, Sunday, 3:30 P. M.—In continuation of my telegram of Nov. 16, referring to the armored train at Estcourt, I have to report that three more men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers are missing, namely: Lance Corp. Brady, Private J. Fitzgerald, and Private E. Maguire."

SKIRMISHING AROUND LADYSMITH.

Details of the Fighting Near the Town on Thursday, Nov. 9.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 18.—The Times of Natal publishes the following, dated Wednesday, Nov. 15, from its special correspondent at Ladysmith:

"The enemy made a determined attack on Thursday, Nov. 9. Apparently all the Boer forces participated. Their artillery opened at 4 A. M., pouring in shell thick and fast upon the British positions, although with no great effect. They adopted the unusual tactics of advancing under cover of their guns to positions on the ridges and kopjes adjacent to those occupied by the British troops on the left of our camp.

"Continuing their advance, the Boers crept up, using every available bit of cover. Our infantry opened with a steady, warm, and accurate fire, which beat back the enemy, notwithstanding a display of tenacity of purpose equal to their desperate stands on previous occasions. The Boer attack was most elaborate on all sides of the town.

"The main attack, however, was made between the Free State and Newcastle Railway lines by a column composed chiefly of Johannesburg volunteers. A brigade of the King's Royal Rifle Corps made a splendid defense. The Boers were repulsed, but soon rallied and returned to the attack. Again the British fire, which was very hot, forced them to retire. They had made a deep trench in front of the British lines, and while withdrawing for their horses they left this unguarded, whereupon the King's Rifles, advancing at double-quick, occupied the trench.

"This smart movement was not seen by the enemy, who soon returned with their horses. Carefully reserving their fire, the King's Rifles allowed the Boers to advance almost to the edge of the trench, and then poured volley after volley into the astounded Boers, who turned and fled from an awful hail of bullets, bolting across the open, where the artillery of the British poured in a terrible and effective shell fire. The enemy lost heavily.

"Meanwhile another section of the Boers had brought a mortar into action, firing heavy shells. Our guns, concentrating upon it, soon silenced this weapon, the enemy's artillerymen fleeing headlong. The Boers then advanced in force with a view of repairing the mortar, but our artillery shelled and scattered them right and left. The fighting was all over at 11 o'clock.

"Promptly at noon Gen. White ordered a salute of twenty-one guns, in honor of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. As the cannon boomed, cheer after cheer rang out from the troops, and a scene of enthusiasm followed.

"At Caesar's Camp, which protects the town on the southwest, the Manchester regiment held the position. Descending under cover of the British guns for some distance on the further side of the hill, they detected several hundred Boers hiding in the ditch out of the way of the British shells. They poured volley after volley into the enemy, scattering them widely and inflicting heavy loss.

"The Boers were driven back at every point, with a loss estimated at 800 men. Nothing important occurred until Tuesday, Nov. 14, when a strong force, chiefly cavalry and artillery, reconnoitring, came upon the enemy near the Colenso Road, and drove them back to their main positions. Our shell fire was most effective, and is believed to have inflicted considerable damage. Our own loss was one man.

"That same day a Boer shell killed a trooper of the Natal Mounted Rifles, who was sleeping in his tent. All our men are fit, well, and in good spirits. It is reported that the lyddite is terrifying the Boers, who have to be driven to their gun positions by revolvers pointed at their heads.

"Ladysmith is able to hold out for months. On the other hand, it is reported that dysentery is making havoc in the enemy's camp."

BOERS THEIR OWN ARTILLERISTS.

Officially Stated that All the Officers Were Born in the Transvaal.

LORENZO MARQUES, Nov. 18.—The following dispatch has been received here from Pretoria, dated Nov. 16:

"The statement that the Boer artillery is officered by Germans is denied here. It is asserted officially that all the Boer artillery officers were born in the Transvaal, although two were trained in Europe."

MORE NURSES FOR THE MAINE.

Last of the American Personnel of the Hospital Ship Sails.

The last installment of the American personnel of the hospital ship Maine, which the Association of Women of American origin, in London, represented by Lady Randolph Churchill, is sending out to South Africa, sailed for London yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Manitou. The party consisted of sixteen male nurses from the Mills Training School at Bellevue Hospital, ten orderlies, who also act as nurses, and two apothecaries, and was in charge of Dr. Thomas Wood Hastings, who is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and has served in the Presbyterian Hospital in this city and the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The nurses in the party are Charles S. Austin, Victor C. Bates, A. H. Chapman, Stephen Crick, George T. Cole, Ralph W. Ellsworth, Furman M. Green, Leon M. Howard, W. C. Kuder, Charles Nast, John M. McClintock, John J. Reilly, W. B. Rust, Theodore V. Speer, A. Bunner Vallance, and Archibald Gillies. The orderlies are Otto Ranstrom, W. D. Ross, Charles C. Brien, Charles H. Rudgreen, P. M. Rayner, Ernest Wynne, Dudley Vivian, J. H. Rase, Robert Lowndes, and Henry Niderer. The two apothecaries in the party are Albert Spotts and Herbert Haigh.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who supervised the selection of the nurses, was requested to do it by the women in charge of the London committee, on account of her relation to the work during the Spanish war, and her selection of the Red Cross nurses, who are still in service in Manila. She made a personal inquiry into the record of each one before she was accepted, and was actively assisted in her work by Dr. McCosh, Dr. Billings, United States Army, and Dr. McBurney.

Lady White at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lady White, wife of Sir George Stewart White, British commander at Ladysmith, was received in audience by the Queen at Windsor Castle this afternoon.

MISS HARRADEN ON THE WAR.

Believes Great Britain Justified in the Transvaal Conflict—Kipling's Aid to Imperialistic Ideas.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the English author, who arrived in this city some days ago and has been staying with friends at 121 West Seventy-seventh Street, starts for California this morning. She will remain there during the Winter for the benefit of her health. Miss Harraden was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and gave her views on the Transvaal question, in which for a long time she has taken great interest.

In the opinion of Miss Harraden, the British are perfectly justified in going to war with the Boers. "I took a long time," she said, "to make up my mind about the South African question, and it was mainly through what Arnold White taught me that I was enabled to gain a clear idea of the situation. I consider him one of the greatest authorities on the British colonies, and the whole subject of expansion or imperialism, living.

"The fact of the matter is that Great Britain had to go to war after diplomacy failed in order to retain her position among the nations of Europe. To have failed to do so would have been a confession of weakness, which the Continental powers would have lost no time in turning to account. A backdown in South Africa would have been also noted by Australia, Canada, and the other colonies, and they would have asked themselves what was the good of giving allegiance to a nation which was not strong enough to protect them.

"I do not believe that a war, at any rate within the last century, has ever caused such excitement in Great Britain as the campaign against the Boers. Of course the hysterics which I see described in cabled reports to the American newspapers are exaggerated. The British do not grow hysterical about anything. But the real meaning of the contest for supremacy in South Africa is fully realized by the masses, and the great body of the people are ready to make any sacrifice for the imperialistic idea. One can see this everywhere—in the theatres, the music halls, and the streets.

"Many causes have operated to bring about this wave of enthusiasm. Among them the most potent were perhaps the last jubilee celebration—when representatives of all the colonies went to London to show their allegiance to the Queen—and the writings of Rudyard Kipling. I do not believe that Kipling can be described, as some have described him, as the originator of the imperial idea. The idea was there before, but he was clever enough to turn it into words.

"It is only a small minority which believes that Mr. Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes are responsible for the war. There is a peace party in Great Britain, but its numbers decreased greatly after President Kruger brought on the conflict by his ultimatum. Britain had been very patient—too patient, in fact, as the unpreparedness in South Africa showed."

Miss Harraden believes that educated Americans sympathize with Great Britain in the conflict, but thinks that there is still the old anti-British feeling among a great part of the masses. "I must say," she remarked, "that when I was in the West I found nothing but ill-feeling for England almost everywhere."

The author does not care to say much about her own work, but remarked that she was writing a play, which might possibly be produced by Miss Ellen Terry. "It is a light comedy with a background of intellectuality," Miss Haraden added. "I have had several talks with Miss Terry about it, but nothing is decided. The play will be printed, at any rate, even if it be not produced on the stage. It is to be in three acts, and will not be finished for some time. I don't believe in hurried work, and I don't believe in producing too much, either. I am writing another book, but that will not be finished for two, or perhaps three, years."

The success of "The Fowler," Miss Harraden's last book, has been very gratifying to her. It is now in its seventeenth thousand, and has been translated into Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch. Arrangements have also been made, Miss Harraden said, to translate it into French and German, and it will probably be issued in Russian and Finnish.

INSANE CONVICT AT BAY.

Escaped Lunatic, Backed by Armed Friends, Defies the Authorities in Western New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 19.—Martin Cavanaugh, an escaped lunatic from the Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals, has intrenched himself in the heart of the swamp near Williamstown and announced his intentions to prevent all efforts to capture him or die in the attempt.

With him are twelve desperate men, his father and his wife, all thoroughly armed and proficient in the use of firearms. An attempt last night to dislodge him resulted in two farmers being badly wounded, and it is evident that a fierce battle will result before he can be captured.

Sheriff William H. Ross, accompanied by three deputies, left for Williamstown this morning and will there swear in a number of deputies and make another attempt.

Cavanaugh is forty-four years of age, and was convicted of robbery at Rome a year ago and sentenced to Auburn Prison. He escaped from the asylum where he was later transferred on Sept. 20.

GOEBEL'S LAST HOPE.

Lies with a Democratic Legislature—Gov. Bradley Said to be Getting Troops Ready to Aid Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—William Goebel's only hope of reaching the Gubernatorial chair of Kentucky now rests with the Democratic Legislature. Even it will be unable to save him unless the State Board of Election Commissioners, which will meet on Nov. 27 to canvass the returns, perpetrates some action which, in view of the official count, can be little less than a bold and outright theft.

The Courier-Journal of Louisville, which held out for Goebel to the last, has practically admitted his defeat. The official count gives Taylor a plurality of 1,976, and if Christian and Harrison County votes are counted the plurality will be 2,204. The plan is for the Legislature to throw out any contest by Taylor. As the Legislature is constituted on the face of the returns, it is not believed that it can be relied upon to do so.

The fight of the Goebelites before the Jefferson County Board to have the Louisville vote thrown out because of troops is construed to be a part of the plan. The work of the Goebelites has actually been reduced to an attempt to displace at least four of the Republicans who were elected to the lower house. The Goebel candidates are needed at Frankfort to secure a Goebel Legislature that may count him in.

There is little doubt that Taylor will be protected by the military force of the State should this prove to be necessary on the day of inauguration, Dec. 12. Gov. Bradley's significant remark yesterday: "I said the day after election that I believed Gen. Taylor had been elected, and I have had no reason to change my views," is believed to forecast his attitude when the crisis comes to a head.

Gov. Bradley was in Lexington to-day in consultation with Adjt. Gen. D. R. Collier and Cols. C. C. Mengel of Louisville and R. D. Williams of Lexington. The object of the consultation is not known, but it is presumed to be in regard to perfecting the organization of State Guard in anticipation of trouble when Taylor is inaugurated Governor next month.

The State troops are badly organized, for various causes, and it will take considerable work to get them ready. The Gatling gun which was sent to Hartford, Conn., for repairs, has arrived, and is now in good condition.

Woman Robbed in the Opera House.

Mrs. John A. Norris of 40 Gramercy Park, accompanied by her escort, Jerome Harrington, called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station after the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night, and reported the theft of a valuable gold and jeweled pair of opera glasses. In the course of the concert a man in the row back of Mrs. Norris tapped her on the shoulder, informing her that Admiral Schley was only a few seats back. She turned to look, and as she did so the thief cut the gold chain which held her glasses and made his exit. The glasses are worth $250.

A Kansas Boy Who Staid in Manila.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Fred Fleming of Paola, Kan., took his discharge from the Twentieth Kansas in Manila and re-enlisted with Major Bell. Last week he wrote to his father as follows: "I send you $550 and my discharge papers from the Twentieth. The check is a Paymaster's draft on New York, and you ought to be able to cash it at any bank. With the $550 you ought to be able to do without me for two years and let me investigate the Philippines."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TO SUCCEED DR. JOHN HALL

Fifth Avenue Presbyterians Favor the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan.

PULPIT COMMITTEE'S CHOICE

The Selection to be Reported to the Session for Approval by the Congregation.

The Pulpit Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by a majority vote, decided last evening to recommend to the Session, for approval by the congregation, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of the New Court Congregational Church of London, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. This news, while not officially announced by the committee, came from such a direct and authoritative source as to leave no doubt as to its correctness. As the programme now stands, the Session will be informed officially of the committee's action some day this week, and will hold an evening meeting to take action on the decision, and after due annoucement from the pulpit and observance of church procedure, the congregation will voice its judgment by vote.

It was said last night, in connection with the announcement, that while neither the Pulpit Committee nor the members of the congregation are of one voice regarding the call, there is little doubt of its being made or of Mr. Morgan's acceptance. The church is in that state of mind, it was said by a member last evening, that it feels that no more time must be lost in closing a discussion which has caused the members more or less mental perturbation ever since they began to cast about for a successor to Dr. Hall, whose death occurred at Bangor, County Down, Ireland, Sept. 17, 1898.

Since Dr. Hall's death many ministers have been asked to preach, with a view to succeeding to the pastorate, but none seems to have been unanimously acceptable until the Rev. Alexander Connell of London appeared. His occupancy of the pulpit created such a favorable impression that the Pulpit Committee's recommendation in his favor June caused general disappointment, and strenuous efforts were made to induce him to accept the post. His final declination last June caused universal disappointment, and forced the committee to resume the task of solving a vexatious problem.

The Pulpit Committee, of which H. Edwards Rowland is Chairman, held three meetings yesterday. The first, at about 10 A. M., was informal, and lasted but a few minutes. The second took place at 3:30 o'clock, just before the afternoon service, and the last at 5 o'clock, immediately after it was over. This meeting lasted until 7:30. The members when they came out wore an air of secrecy, and in contradistinction to the stereotyped answer of previous Sundays, that "there has been no decision yet," hurried away with the statement that it had been "agreed not to say anything." But most of the members were smiling, and their faces had lost their wonted air of perplexity.

It was understood from one quarter that of the fourteen members of the committee but two voted against Mr. Morgan, but the details of the proceeding could not be definitely learned. A prominent church member said, however, that he did not think this report of the vote was far from correct. He added that a few Sundays ago, when the names of Mr. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Ross of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Dr. Sneed of St. Louis were the principal ones under consideration, Mr. Morgan started with but three votes, while Dr. Sneed received five votes and Dr. Ross five. At a later meeting of the committee, this member intimated, most of the ten Sneed and Ross votes were thrown to Mr. Morgan.

It has been pretty well understood that, while Dr. Sneed has a large number of friends in the church, the sentiment is in favor of a pastor residing abroad. The decision on Monday to recommend Mr. Morgan was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that last week a petition was circulated among the members of the congregation for presentation to the Pulpit Committee, which suggested the advisability of coming to a decision with as little further delay as possible, and proposed the name of Prof. Purvis of the Chair of Theology at Princeton. This petition, it was said, received a large number of signatures. Mention of it yesterday brought out the remark by a parishioner that even yet Mr. Morgan's name might meet with opposition when the time for voting arrived. It was said that, while there was no doubt of Mr. Morgan's ability, his earnestness as a preacher and his versatility, there were nevertheless members of the congregation who had been heard to utter some criticism of his pulpit mannerisms.

It was noted, he said, that when Mr. Morgan preached at the Fifth Avenue Church in August and again in March, coming here then from the Convention of the International Council of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, his preaching was too much on the evangelistic order to suit many of the older members. "But," he added, "of the power and originality of Mr. Morgan there seems to be no question. If he comes he will have to build up his congregation and acquire his following. While he may encounter some criticism I think he will before long make his personality felt and have a united congregation. Those who heard him at the Northfield Conference in the Summer were greatly pleased with him."

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan was born in Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, Dec. 9, 1863. His father was a Baptist minister. He is regarded as one of the great preachers of England. He was educated mainly at Cheltenham, from which place, at the age of twenty, he became a master in an English school. Three years later he abandoned teaching for the work of an evangelist and went to Hull, where for thirteen months he conducted a mission. In the Autumn of 1887 he was enlisted for a time to give up this work, but later he performed mission work for a few months in various parts of England. In 1888 he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Stone, and in 1891 he was called to the pastorate of the Rugeley Congregational Church, near Stone. The year 1893 found him established in the Westminster Road Congregational Church at Birchfield, a suburb of Birmingham. It was while he was pastor of this church that he first visited Northfield in 1896.

In February, 1897, he accepted his present pastorate at the New Court Congregational Church, London, which has a history dating back to 1662, having had as its pastors such men as Richard Baxter, Daniel Burgess, Thomas Bradbury, and Richard Winter. This church has a large membership, and Mr. Morgan's influence is strongly felt outside the limits of his congregation. He is President of the London Christian Endeavor Society, and it is said that in his own church he is at the head of the golf, cricket, tennis, and other clubs, taking, it is said, a deep interest in these athletic sports.

WOMEN CARING FOR STREETS.

Have Raised $1,000 for Macadamizing East Hampton's Main Roadway.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 19.—The women of this town have taken a hand in the building of roads, and thus far have put the efforts of men to shame. The work has been done through the agency of the Ladies' Village Improvement Society. At a public meeting held last night, Mrs. J. D. Hedges, Treasurer of the society, announced that the members had raised $1,000 for the purpose of macadamizing the main street.

The women will have complete control of the work. They will purchase road machines, hire the men to do the work, and superintend them. The entire street has already been surveyed by expert engineers and the plans are on file with the Road Commissioners.

The residents of East Hampton expect the attempt to be a success from the record of the society. It was organized three years ago. Since that time it has laid cross walks in the village, procured and cared for the street lamps, and last Summer raised money for street sprinkling. The present officers of the society are Mrs. Edward H. Dayton, President; Mrs. B. H. Van Scoy, Secretary, and Mrs. J. D. Hedges, Treasurer.

DWIGHT L. MOODY IMPROVING.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—Dwight L. Moody, who recently suffered an attack of heart trouble while engaged in evangelistic work in Kansas City, reached his home here this afternoon, and is tonight resting comfortably.

His condition seems to have improved since he left Kansas City. Mr. Moody made no stop at Buffalo, and thus failed to meet his wife and son, William R. Moody, in that city. Soon after his arrival Dr. Schauffler issued this bulletin:

"The general condition of Mr. Moody has much improved. His temperature is nearly normal, and his pulse continues to improve. I look to see him gradually recover. He has no valvular disease of the heart. His circulation is rapidly improving."

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STATISTICAL BOOK OF CANADA.

Much Useful Information in the Work for 1898 Just Published.

Many columns of valuable and interesting figures, with a great number of useful comparative tables, are contained in the Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1898, compiled by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, which has just been issued from the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa. It is the fourteenth year of the publication, and the book has now grown to a volume of 606 pages.

A brief recapitulation of the history of the Dominion from the landing of John and Sebastian Cabot, at what is now Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in 1497 to and including the early part of the present year, serves as a preface to the work.

A summary shows that the revenue for the year ended June 30, 1898, amounted to $40,555,238, and the expenditures to $38,832,526. Imports were $140,323,053 and exports $164,152,683. The gross debt is stated as $338,375,984, with assets of $74,419,585.

There were 16,718 miles of railroad in operation and 9,282 Post Offices, this being a gain of 91 over the year before; 210 vessels, of a total tonnage of 22,426, had been built. The population and land under cultivation is not estimated, the figures given being those of the last Government census in 1891.

MRS. O'NEILL RELEASED ON BAIL.

Many Large Claims Against the Woman Arrested at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 19.—Grace Evangeline O'Neill is still at the Windsor Hotel with her little girl, Jean, and with them is Henry J. O'Neill, the Chicago broker, known as the "Barley King."

Mr. O'Neill arrived in town this morning, having been brought on from Lansing, Mich., where he was located. Mrs. O'Neill was released last night on a bail bond of $800, bail being given by H. L. Patman, a prominent real estate operator.

Mrs. O'Neill and her little girl were to have sailed on the Dominion Line steamer Dominion to-morrow morning for Liverpool, having engaged the best cabin on the steamer. On Saturday a bailiff went through her trunks, eight in number, seized at the Windsor Hotel, and made an inventory.

She has engaged C. F. Fitzpatrick, R. C. Smith, and a private detective to look after her interests, and a hot legal fight appears in prospect.

The claims upon which the bailiffs seized her baggage are: Burley & Co., Chicago, $1,548; Marshall Field & Co., $2,981; Mandel Brothers, $3,675; James L. Rowe, $3,700; Spaulding & Co., $2,300; Holdoway & Co., $2,700; Isaac Bloom, $10,850, and Dunstan, $3,200.

EX-ACTRESS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Mrs. Marks, Once in Mansfield's Company, Becomes Despondent.

Mrs. Julia Marks, the wife of Charles Marks, connected with the business management of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, and who before her marriage two years ago was Julia Romaine, and in Richard Mansfield's company, attempted suicide yesterday morning in her home, 1,556 Broadway, by inhaling gas.

She was discovered by the janitress, Mrs. Carl Johnson, and a policeman who was called sent her to Bellevue Hospital, where she was placed in the insane pavilion until her mental condition could be ascertained.

Mrs. Johnson said last night that the woman's husband had left home last week because of jealousy. Mrs. Johnson said Mrs. Marks had grown despondent, and last Saturday she was so fearful that the young woman would do something desperate that she remained with her all night.

Mrs. Johnson rapped on Mrs. Marks's door yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, but got no response. She forced an entrance and found the young woman lying unconscious on a lounge, and the rooms filled with gas, which flowed in volumes from several open gas jets and a gas stove.

She turned the gas off, threw open all the windows, and ran down to call the police. When she returned with a policeman she found that Mrs. Marks had recovered sufficiently to shut the windows and turn the gas on again. She fought with all her strength when told she must go to the hospital.

Dr. Robertson said last night that there is little doubt that Mrs. Marks is mentally unbalanced.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

New Hamburg, on the Hudson, Suffers by Their Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 19.—Last night incendiaries startled the town of New Hamburg by their acts. At 9:30 o'clock Mrs. George Weisner, who resides in the village, discovered her house to be on fire. The flames were just beginning to gain headway when discovered, and the woman, with great pluck, started to fight them.

While at work in this way she discovered a man in the act of pouring kerosene on the piazza. As soon as the man saw that he was discovered he rushed at the woman, and, grabbing her by the throat, struck her several hard blows in the face, all the time choking her. Then she became unconscious.

The excitement had hardly reached its climax when a fire was discovered in the barn of John Danks, another resident of the village. This property adjoins the Weisner property. The barn was found to be in many places saturated with oil.

One week ago, on Monday night, the barn of Patrick Kennedy was also burned to the ground, together with a lot of hay, grain, and farming implements. The whole surrounding country has been notified of the actions of the two men and the police in this city and other Hudson River towns are on the lookout for them.

KILLED BY A SLATE PENCIL.

Child Leaving School Fell and Drove One Into Her Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Sylvia Heyward, the seven-year-old daughter of Bernard Heyward, an embalmer, died this afternoon from the effects of a peculiar accident. The little girl attended St. Ludwig's Catholic School, at Eighth and Walnut Streets. Last Wednesday, when recess time was announced, the child, in her anxiety to reach the playgrounds, ran out of the room with a slate pencil in her hand.

In passing through one of the aisles in the room her foot struck one of the iron legs of a desk, and she stumbled and fell. The slate pencil which she had in her hand was shoved into her right eye with such force that she was unable to pull it out. She was sent home at once, and for five days the child suffered the most excruciating pain. Early this morning she became unconscious, and in the afternoon she died.

Coroner Schwab was notified, and he will hold an inquest, after Dr. Maloney has made a post-mortem examination. It is believed that the pencil penetrated the brain.

HURT BY MEN IN HASTE.

Unidentified Man Knocked Down Sustains Concussion of the Brain.

Two men who were running to catch a car last night at Grand and Clinton Streets knocked down a man who was standing at the corner. The man knocked down sustained a concussion of the brain. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The two running men caught their car and got away.

There was nothing found about the injured man to lead to the disclosure of his identity. His condition is serious.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.; Hay Anderson, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Thomas J. Emery, Cincinnati; Clara Butt, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Manuel N. Carranzo, Mexico; Comte Luzarraga, Paris; Viscomte and Viscomtesse de la Lande, Paris.

GILSEY—Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, retired.

GRAND—W. W. Booth, United States Navy; Capt. J. R. Lindsay, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

HOFFMAN—A. N. Brady, Albany; Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica.

HOLLAND—L. H. McCormick, Chicago; Eugene Seeger, United States Consul to Rio de Janeiro; Dr. Charles Claxton, Philadelphia; Charles P. Searle, Boston.

MANHATTAN—George Burroughs, Paris; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; William Strong Post, Hartford; Sidney Woollett, Newport; George N. Crouse, Syracuse; Henry Phipps, Pittsburg; Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Hobson, Paris; Bruce Hayden, San Francisco.

PLAZA—Thomas S. Harrison, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wood, Boston.

SAVOY—Prof. H. Newton Heineman, Paris; Henry D. Bloom, London; H. F. Lewis, Honolulu.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert Lebaudy, Paris; Fernand Montagne, Brussels; James O. Peabody, St. Louis; C. A. Williams, Johannesburg, South Africa; William W. Fitzhugh, London; E. Benard, Paris; R. Hirota, Tokio, Japan; Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. Baer, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; C. Reed, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davies, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; P. Fischer, general buyer; Grand Hotel.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Fogarty, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, furs; Hotel Imperial.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Brand, linens; Hotel Albert.

Grotzen, Lobe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Lobe, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; A. Silberberg, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Holtzman & Sons, Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Holtzman, upholstery goods; Belvedere House.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. A. Kohn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Loeb, F., Du Bois, Penn., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Millinser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Marks, A., Wilkesbarre, Penn., clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Myers, F. A., Austin, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Partridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; H. Blackwell, general buyer; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, Levi, Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, waists, and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Rosen, notions and furnishing goods; 50 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Rosenzweig Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; D. Rosenzweig, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics; 377 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Solomon, M. H., Cincinnati, Ohio, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Walker, hosiery and underwear; 7 Ryan, gloves; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac; A. J. Cooper, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. White, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Morath, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. Meyer, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial; R. Patrick, Jr., notions; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Since Saturday night a disturbance has moved from the extreme North Pacific Coast to the region north of Montana, and a storm has passed northeastward over the Middle Rio Grande Valley to Central Texas. Rain has fallen from the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts over the northern plateau region. Heavy rain is reported in areas in the Southwest, and showers have occurred from the Ohio Valley over the North Atlantic States. The temperature changes have been unimportant. During to-day the Northwest and Southwest disturbances will form a trough of low barometer, which will cover the Mississippi and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys. To the northwest of this trough of low barometer the weather will be cooler and fair, while to the eastward the temperature will rise, and an area of cloudiness and rain will cover the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the Western lake region. In the Atlantic Coast States and the Eastern lake region to-day will be fair, and the influence of the Western disturbances will not be felt before to-morrow. Along the New England coast fresh westerly winds will diminish in force and become variable. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	49	52	52
6 A. M.	47	51	52
9 A. M.	45	50	53
12 M.	48	51	57
4 P. M.	53	55	56
6 P. M.	52	54	54
9 P. M.	52	52	53
12 P. M.	51	51	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....53½
Weather Bureau.....52
Corresponding date 1898.....49⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..41

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.97 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.86 inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Senator John M. Thurston and his bride arrived here tonight from Washington, and went to the apartments reserved for them at the St. Charles Hotel. The journey from Washington was a pleasant one. The Texas University football team was on the train en route from Nashville to this city, and gave the bridal pair a rousing reception at nearly every stopping point. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston will leave for Galveston this afternoon.

Princeton at the Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Princeton University is to be well represented at the Paris Exposition. President Patton yesterday made public the following committee which is to have charge of the exhibit: M. Taylor Pyne, Prof. Andrew Fleming West, and Prof. William Libbey. At a meeting of the committee the plans for the exhibit were discussed. The exhibit will leave Princeton for Paris not later than March 15, 1900.

Life Lost in a Hotel Fire.

WAGONER, I. T., Nov. 19.—The St. Charles Hotel and six other buildings were destroyed by fire last night. A traveling man named Whiteside, who lived at Fort Smith, was burned to death. Two other guests, whose names are unknown, are missing.

THE 41ST READY TO SAIL

Regiment Embarks on the Logan to Go to the Philippines.

ROMANCE DEFIES REGULATIONS

An Officer's Bride Accompanies Him, in Spite of Army Rules, by Enlisting as a Nurse.

The Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited from the country at large, and which has been preparing for service at Camp Meade, Penn., reached the city early yesterday morning, and immediately went aboard the transport Logan, which will leave port this afternoon, bound for the Philippines. This is the first trip to the Far East of the Logan, which was formerly known as the Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line. It

QUIGG ON THE ELECTION

Republican Leader Replies to the Attacks on His Management.

DEFENDS THE FUSION SCHEME

Only by Obtaining Independent Aid, He Says, Is There Possibility of Defeating Tammany.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, issued yesterday a formal statement in regard to the result of the recent election and the lesson to be drawn from it. Mr. Quigg's statement is virtually a reply to the criticisms of his conduct of the campaign which have been made by Republican district leaders and Republican newspapers within the last two weeks. Hitherto Mr. Quigg has borne these criticisms in silence, and has even denied that there was any dissatisfaction with his management of the campaign, and his statement, which, it was announced, would be his last on the subject, was made for the purpose of refuting all these attacks. Mr. Quigg, in his statement, says:

"Now that the election is over and the smoke of the conflict has lifted and drifted, I should like to be permitted to say a word as to the situation which is left.

"When the Constitutional Convention was in session the independents in this city argued that if State and National elections were separated in point of time from purely local elections, the appeal for good government in municipalities could be much more effectively urged. They said that the reason Tammany Hall was so generally victorious was that it was able to win the support of thousands of Democrats, who, although they opposed and despised the Tammany organization, were persuaded that State or National consequences were involved, and that they could not afford to 'desert their party.' This contention for separate elections sounded plausible, and many Republicans in and out of the Constitutional Convention supported the reform and caused its enactment into constitutional law.

"There were some of us, however, whose experience of the independents compelled them to regard the change with a certain distrust. We knew that in this city, especially, a great body of independent voters of both Republican and Democratic proclivities were, unfortunately, indifferent to local elections. They would take the trouble to register and vote in Presidential years, and, when so voting, would be liable to vote their straight party ticket, but there their political activity died away.

47,000 STAY-AT-HOMES.

"How far the apprehensions caused by this experience were justified is clearly shown in the tally sheets of the local election this year. More than 47,000 electors who voted for Governor in 1898 neglected to go to the polls in 1899, and the distribution of the vote makes plain the fact that they were the men, independent Democrats and independent Republicans, on whom dependence must be had for a victory over Tammany Hall.

"Of course I have noted the various newspaper explanations why these electors failed to vote at the late election, but the truth is that they never do vote, and never have voted, in what is called an 'off year.' New York City is the kind of town where the people cannot be aroused to the same degree of interest over the election of a Coroner as over the election of a President. We nominated a ticket that was universally approved. Every important newspaper in New York, with one or two exceptions, commended it and advised its readers to support it, but they heeded the advice of the newspapers as little as they heeded the appeal of our organization.

"Many hostile critics now say, 'You have no organization; what you call your organization is weak and ineffectual; if you possessed a compact, well-handled, virile organization, it could have drawn out those votes; it could have gone from house to house and brought them to the polls.' Well, has Tammany Hall a compact, sagaciously managed, powerful organization? Is the Tammany organization virile and persuasive? Then what proportion of the Tammany vote for Governor last year was brought to the polls this year? Less than 84 per cent. And of the Republican vote for Governor last year we obtained for our candidate this year quite 82 per cent.

"Now, Tammany Hall has a great host of active placeholders. Every man of them is held to a personal accountability for his political work during a canvass and on election day which, if attempted in the Republican Party, would create a revolution. Its control of the public treasury enables it to expend $80,000,000 annually in supplies and labor, and every human creature who gets a dollar of that money is made to understand that his support of Tammany Hall is a part of the contract. Its receipts from the protection of vice are enormous, and it goes into every campaign with the spirit which comes of a great normal majority and probable victory.

HANDICAP OF REPUBLICANS.

"Our organization, on the other hand, has neither placeholders nor profits. Its members are bound together with no other tie than political sentiment. The employes of the Federal Government, fully half of whom are Democrats anyhow, have had it drummed into their heads for fifteen years that neither their money nor their time belongs to any political party, but that the more indifferent they are to political obligations the surer they are of holding their places.

"Our people do not know how to resort to illegal practices on election day. They know how it is done, but they don't know how to do it. We get no other votes than those which are attracted by our party principles and our candidates, and the organization able to put five workers at the polls where Tammany can put twenty-five knows as it enters the fight that its chance to win is dismally slim. And yet we produced a vote on Nov. 7 amounting to 82 per cent. of our vote for Roosevelt, while Tammany's percentage of its vote for Van Wyck was only 84. Contrast the resources of the two organizations, and then say which did the harder and the better work.

"It is true that our allies, the Independent Labor Party and the Citizens' Union, did not seem to accomplish much in the vote, but they really accomplished more than they seemed to, and they did receive under their emblems 8,000 votes. Eight thousand votes are not many when 40,000 are needed to win, but surely they are better had than not had. Some critics say: 'But more than that number of straight Republicans were driven from the polls by your incongruous conglomerate of a ticket.' If this is so, and if it is going to stay so, the Republican Party of New York City must make up its mind to suffocate itself in defeat on every election day from now on and forever.

"If we are going to divide in New York City on local elections as Republicans and Democrats, one has only to read the record of election days for the last two generations in order to see how often the Republicans will win with a straight local ticket. We had such a ticket two years ago, and a better could not have been made. It was a Mayoralty election arousing great public interest. I don't claim to be much of a politician, but I was always fairly good at figures, and I know that the 94,164 votes we obtained for Judge Daly on our fusion ticket in this quiet election of 1899 are just 38,330 more than the 55,834 votes that we obtained in New York County for our candidate for Mayor two years ago. There may be those who are hungering and thirsting for another experience of the 1897 kind, but I am frank to admit that one is enough for me.

FUSION THE ONLY HOPE.

"If fusion was not a success at the late election, all reason and experience teach that it was less of a failure than anything else could have been. If we are ever going to defeat Tammany Hall in a local election all reason and experience teach that it must be through the instrumentality of a fusion ticket. To beat Tammany we must have more than the Republican vote. We must have more than the vote which can be obtained for a straight Republican ticket, no matter how strong an appeal we make to the public and moral spirit of the community.

"The number of votes, in addition to the Republican votes, that are needed to defeat Tammany Hall, is so great, indeed, as to compel the Republican Party to convince thousands of Democrats that in voting the Republican local ticket they run no risk of injuring their own party in its larger State and National aspirations. This can only be done by giving bonds in the character of our candidates and in the platform we put them on that we will not make these uses of our victory which they could reasonably consider unfair.

"I regard the results of the local election as an assurance that the Republican Party took a step in the right direction; that it did the best it could have done in the situation by which it was confronted. If the way to beat Tammany Hall is to copy Tammany methods, its hour of humiliation is a long way off. And it is a long way off, anyhow, unless the independent voters can be made to open their eyes and see an opportunity when they have it.

"And where will you look to find better work? It is said the Republican majority for the whole State this year is about 30,000. Last year it was 18,000. Do our critics realize that every vote of this increased State majority is accounted for in the decreased Tammany majorities in New York and Brooklyn? Tammany's majority in New York County this year was reduced 7,000 votes, in Kings 7,000 more. The distribution of the Tammany vote in New York and its heavy majority render the election of Republican Assemblymen well-nigh impossible, but in discussing State majorities the great Republican vote of Manhattan Island is to be considered."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Croker Approves the Rule for Rotation in the Office.

Mr. Croker, in speaking last night of the nomination of Commissioner John W. Keller for President of the Democratic Club, said:

"Under the rules of the club Mr. Keller will serve for one term only as President. I believe in rotation in the Presidency of the Democratic Club, because it will give a chance to many members who may be ambitious to hold the office. It is not true that Perry Belmont was not re-elected because I desired Mr. Keller in preference to him. The rules are against a President succeeding himself, and Mr. Belmont named the committee that nominated Mr. Keller. The retiring Presidents are always elected members of the Board of Governors, and Mr. Belmont has been duly nominated for one of the Governors of the club."

THE VOTE ON AMENDMENTS.

Albany County Gave a Small Majority for All—Many Ballots Blank.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—With but two outlying districts to hear from, the vote cast in Albany County on the four Constitutional amendments shows that over 80 per cent. of the ballots cast were blank.

The election law requires the Inspectors to give each voter the separate ballot for these amendments, but in two districts it is evident that this was not done, since but two of the ballots were cast in each of these districts.

All four amendments received a small majority of votes in their favor. In the county vote, 1,040 ballots were thrown out as void and 541 were blank.

MR. SULZER'S CANDIDACY.

Says His Friends Believe He Will Secure Democratic Leadership.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Representative William Sulzer of New York, who is in Chicago in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee to-morrow, said to-day: "Yes, I am a candidate for the Democratic leadership of the next House of Representatives, and my friends think my chances of securing the honor are very good. I would not be a candidate if they did not believe my selection would strengthen our party in the East and help us to carry the doubtful States of New York and New Jersey in the next Presidential contest.

"I will have the votes of the solid delegations from New York and New Jersey and have received assurances of substantial support from other States. At this critical time in the affairs of the Democratic Party, it seems the wishes of the leaders of the East should be consulted, and they favor my selection, not on account of myself, or my personality, but because they believe it will be good party politics and will strengthen our forces in the pivotal States of New York and New Jersey in the great contest next year.

"I yield to no one in my allegiance to the Democratic Party and have no apologies to make for my support of William J. Bryan and my loyalty to the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform."

National Republican League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican League will meet in Washington Dec. 12, to fix on the time and place for the league's convention in 1900. Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Galveston, and possibly Philadelphia will ask for the convention.

DALY OPPOSED TO ROBERTS.

New Jersey Congressman Will Vote Against His Taking His Seat.

At the morning service yesterday the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, read the following letter from Congressman William D. Daly of New Jersey in relation to the resolutions sent him by the church on Monday last opposing the admission of Brigham H. Roberts to Congress:

Nov. 15, 1899.

The Rev. J. L. Scudder, Jersey City, N. J.:

Reverend Sir: I have received your late communication and inclosed petition and tract, and thank you for your interest in the same. The Roberts question is a very important one, affecting the dignity of the National House and the family relation. Be assured that my vote will be cast with respect to both. I am in favor of the Constitutional amendment suggested in the petition. Very truly yours,

WM. D. DALY.

MEADOW BROOK HUNT SPILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Nov. 19.—The sensational statements in some of the New York papers this morning which affirmed that Rawlins L. Cottenet was probably fatally and C. Albert Stevens very badly injured while riding to hounds with the Meadow Brook Hunt yesterday caused considerable astonishment among the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and brought many anxious inquiries from friends of the Cottenet and Stevens families.

How such an exaggerated report of what were merely trifling accidents could have got abroad the huntsmen are at a loss to conceive. H. W. Bull, who, with Mr. Cottenet, is a guest of C. A. Stevens, received the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES who called to-day to learn the particulars of the accident, and inquire as to the condition of the sufferers.

"We are glad of this opportunity to contradict the reports sent out," said he. "The only basis for them is that Mr. Cottenet and Mr. Stevens were thrown, a not unusual occurrence at hunts. Mr. Cottenet's horse Red Baron fell while taking a fence, and threw him. J. Clinch Smith and Robert L. Stevens went to his assistance. He was not unconscious, and no bones were broken, but he was too severely shaken up to continue the hunt, so drove back to this house. Dr. John Mann examined him, and found that he had not been seriously hurt. Mr. Cottenet has been resting in bed to-day, but will return to town to-morrow to attend to his business, as usual.

"As to Mr. Stevens, who was spilled shortly after Mr. Cottenet, he did not receive any hurt to speak of, and rode back on his horse. These were the only mishaps of the day."

ON KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

"Kindness to Animals a Religious and Moral Duty" was the theme of an address delivered by Dr. John Fulton, editor of The Church Standard, at the Church of the Ascension yesterday.

Dr. Fulton held that kindness to animals was a religious duty. He said that countless millions of creatures go to make up the life of the universe, and it was inconceivable that there was no meaning in the life which the brute creation shared with mankind. He declared that there was no argument in favor of the theory of continuous life for man that did not apply equally to a continuous life for the lower animals.

Dr. Fulton said there was an ethical side to the question of our treatment of animals, that in justice something more was due to them for the services they render to us than the lash to make them do more, and food to enable them to do it. A kind word meant as much to the brute that worked for us as food did, and this need of love in animals he thought was a sign that they posssed a spiritual nature.

"The man that is merciful," said Dr. Fulton, "shares the prerogative of God, and it is in this that He intends that we shall be as gods, after His likeness. By our mercy or lack of mercy we shall be judged.

"It is little more than thirty years ago since the protection of animals as a public duty was urged in this very city by Henry Bergh, and he was assailed with ridicule. Since then, however, a wonderful campaign had been fought in the United States and to a large extent won mainly by the New York Society for the Protection of Animals."

Dr. Fulton, in conclusion, referred to the occupation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and said that it behooved Americans to set the example of kindness and humanity in these islands. Gen. Grant, in Puerto Rico, he said, had been horrified at the manner in which beasts of burden were goaded by their drivers.

QUEENS TEACHERS ALARMED.

Borough School Board's Action May Nullify Any Claim They Have Against the City.

The school teachers of Queens Borough have learned with concern that on account of certain action by the Queens Borough School Board they may have no claim against the city for salaries during the months of November or December.

The increased salary schedule of the Queens Borough board went into effect last June. Auditor Cook of the Central Board of Education refused to audit the salaries, foreseeing there would be a deficit of two months if the increases were allowed. When the pay rolls were returned, the Queens Borough board held a meeting and passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Auditor of the School Board be directed to audit the pay rolls in the sums contained therein, upon the express understanding that such reductions will be made by the School Board in the future as will bring the salaries within the appropriation allowed Queens Borough." Every subsequent pay roll has contained that proviso.

The Queens Borough Board, by passing the proviso, hoped to secure for the Queens teachers the advanced rate for the months past, and expected, when the deficiency would occur, the Board of Estimate would make it good. This the Board of Estimate has refused to do.

Mayor Van Wyck is fully informed of this action of the Queens board, and he has questioned some of its members concerning it. Here, it is pointed out, is an express agreement between the city and the Queens school authorities that they will not exceed the present appropriation. The question arises, however, whether the Queens School Board had the right to bind the Queens school teachers in this manner.

The Queens teachers have contracts calling for the increased salaries, and they intend to take action to enforce their claims. The question is whether they have a cause of action against the city or against the members of the Queens Borough School Board.

HUDSON BOULEVARD COLLISION.

Two Men Seriously Injured and Two Others Arrested.

William Walsh, forty years old, of 9 Patterson Plank Road, and James Lindsley, fifty-four years old, of 642 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, were driving on the Hudson Boulevard yesterday, when their wagon came into collision with one in which were seated John J. Dunn and William Glinn, both of 370 West Side Avenue. Walsh and Lindsley were thrown out and seriously injured. Walsh's right arm was broken and Lindsley was injured internally. He remained unconscious for seven hours. He probably will recover, though he is thought to be seriously hurt internally.

Dunn and Glinn, who escaped injury, were arrested on a charge of atrocious assault.

EMIL BENARD ARRIVES.

Architect Whose Plans for California University Were Accepted.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the French liner La Bretagne from Havre was Emil Benard, the Parisian architect, who recently won the first prize of $10,000 in the international competition for plans and designs for the buildings of the University of California, which is to be founded by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of San Francisco. M. Benard was recently decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor and banqueted on the eve of his departure from Paris by the Institute of Architects of France.

The architect, who is accompanied on his trip to this country by his wife, comes to consult with the Regents and Trustees of the university. The couple were met at the dock by Paul B. Tuzo, who represents the Trustees and who recently arrived from Paris with the plans for the university buildings. M. and Mme. Benard will leave for San Francisco in a few days.

JAPAN'S NEW STEEL PALACE.

Earthquake-Proof Structure May Revolutionize Building There.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Chicago engineers are designihg the earthquake-proof steel palace for the Crown Prince of Japan, which is to mark the advent of American steel construction in the Mikado's land, and the Imperial Government has appropriated $3,000,000 for its erection. Foundations are being laid with a view to rearing the framework in February. Around the skeleton of beams and bars will be built a house of granite and marble expected to eclipse in beauty of design anything the Orient has even known. The palace will adjoin the royal home of the Mikado in Tokio, and it will spread to extreme dimensions of 270 by 400 feet, rising to a height of 60 feet. The architectural plans are on the style of the French Renaissance.

Dr. T. Katyhama, chief architect of the Imperial Household Department of Japan, who came to America to let contracts for the new palace, has commissioned E. C. & R. M. Shankland of Chicago, who designed the construction of the Manufactures Building at the World's Fair, to prepare framework plans.

Still another Chicago engineer, Charles M. Wilkes, was called upon to map out an elaborate heating and ventilating plant. In addition to these, Americans will also contribute an ice manufacturing and electric light system.

Steel construction, with its elasticity, is expected to revolutionize the building industry in the Mikado's land, where earthquakes have on several occasions played havoc with structures supposedly solid. The new palace will rest on 400 deeply anchored steel columns imbedded in concrete piers, and the constructing engineers say the magnificent pile will resist all shocks. Part of the palace will be devoted to Government offices.

The steel will be supplied by the Carnegie Company of Pittsburg.

LIVELY TIME ON THIS SHIP.

All but Two of the Governor Robie's Crew Deserted at Hongkong.

Robert Morrison, a sailor who sailed from this port on May 4 last on the ship Governor Robie, Capt. Nichols, for Hongkong, arrived here yesterday. Morrison left his vessel hurriedly at the Chinese port, and stowed himself away on the transport Tartar, bound for San Francisco, where he arrived in due time.

According to his story life on board the Governor Robie during her outward passage was replete with incident. When the ship left this port there happened to be a boarding house keeper's strike or lockout on, and the vessel's agents tried the experiment of manning her with a scrub crew, picked up here and there along the water front.

The ship got to sea all right with Capt. Nichols, Mate Brown, Second Mate Kline, a Chinese cook, and sixteen men before the mast. It was about as heterogeneous a crew as was ever culled from South Street. There were four negroes in it, three Germans, two of them twin brothers named Peterson; two Poles, a couple of Swedes, two men who claimed to come from Philadelphia, one from Long Island, and one from Pike County, Mo.

Some bitterness was displayed by the second mate almost before the vessel got out of sight of land, when it was found that six able seamen, including the brothers Peterson, had never before been to sea excepting a trip across the ocean in the steerage.

From this time on there occurred one long, unbroken period of quarrels, fights, abuse, and lurid profanity.

The second mate abused everythinig, Morrison says, but seemed to single out the Peterson twins as his favorite prey. According to Morrison, whenever the second mate had a fit of the blues or the ship went off her course or anything went wrong he went out and kicked one or the other of the Germans.

The first mate and Captain, according to Morrison, were mild-mannered men, and often remarked sadly that they did not approve of the second mate's harshness. The first mate did knock one man down for not obeying an order, but when he found that the man was deaf and not very strong mentally he apologized.

When the Governor Robie finally put into Hongkong 108 days all except two of the crew deserted. This was the record up to the time Morrison left.

Pastor and Church Singer Married.

The Rev. George Thomas, rector of the Emanuel Lutheran Church at Whitestone, Queens Borough, and Miss Matilda Martin, youngest daughter of Mrs. Meta Martin of Whitestone, were married in the Emanuel Church yesterday afternoon. Miss Martin was the soprano singer of the church. The wedding was a popular one, and the church was crowded to such an extent that fully 100 persons could not even get inside the doors. The bride is the second soprano of the church to wed the minister of it.

Jungle Studies
OF ANIMALS
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FOOTBALL WORK AT PRINCETON

Hard Practice Will Be the Order Until Thursday—Expect to be in Good Trim to Meet Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The members of the football team are apparently none the worse for their difficult struggle with Washington and Jefferson yesterday. Every player is practically in as good condition as when he entered the game, and will begin this week's practice with lots of snap and dash as a final preparation for the game with Yale on Saturday.

Reiter, when seen to-night, said he was surely going into practice to-morrow. Craig, H. Lathrope, McClave, and Knight have been put on the 'Varsity training table. Capt. Edwards said about yesterday's game and the outlook for the present week:

"Washington and Jefferson put up a strong game from start to finish. Both her defensive and offensive work were of high order, and Black, '99, deserves much credit for bringing up the team so well. We ought, however, to have played a great deal better than we did. The team's work was far from being satisfactory to us.

"This week we shall play the hardest kind of football until Thursday, when we shall take lighter practice previous to our start for New Haven. We have not made definite plans as to just what time we shall leave Princeton. We expect to have the team in splendid trim for the game with Yale."

YALE'S TEAM GETS HOME.

Men Will Get Light Work in Preparation for Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—The Yale football eleven and coachers returned to this city to-night on the early evening express. They were met at the station by a crowd of several hundred spectators, mostly townspeople, and were greeted with a lusty Yale cheer that resounded through the long train shed, and was continuously repeated until the cars bearing the eleven and substitutes to the campus were out of sight. At the New Haven House, where the eleven were ordered in for dinner, another greeting was accorded them by their fellow-students, who were massed many deep on the walks. Cheers resounded from several of the dormitories also.

Head Coach Rodgers said that the work of the eleven this week in preparation for the game with Princeton next Saturday would be lighter than last week's practice. The men who played Saturday are in good physical condition, and most of them show scarcely a scratch.

Capt. McBride was in fine spirits, and said that all of the men felt well satisfied with their showing. There is strong hope, amounting even to what approaches confidence, as to the game with Princeton.

HARVARD BREAKS TRAINING.

Players Have Little to Say About the Game with Yale.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Harvard eleven broke training very quietly last night, and with none of the usual celebration. The election of a Captain was postponed for about three weeks, in order to give the men a chance to talk the matter over.

None of the players was at all injured in yesterday's game, and the few men who retired from the contest did so only to give their places to fresher men. Boal was badly laid up in practice Thursday with a return of the injury to his chest received in the Pennsylvania game. He could not possibly have played Saturday as he was unable to move his arm. All the players are still in town, but many of them will probably go away to rest after the season.

Trainer McMasters left immediately after the game for Annapolis, where he is to train the Naval Cadets for their game with West Point. He will of course get back to Cambridge before the baseball team begins work early in the Spring. Coach Dibblee will go back to California this week.

The general feeling about the game among the students is one of regret. Most of the men say nothing whatever about it, especially the players, and those who talk most are those who know least about the matter. The players realize that they had a better team, and could not win because of superior judgment on Yale's part. A brief comparison of figures shows that in the first half Harvard was not outpunted at all and gained over three times as much ground as Yale did by rushing. In the second half Yale outpunted Harvard by about 100 yards, but gained less than one-half as much as Harvard did by rushing.

In the team next year Harvard will lose but three men of the regular eleven. The most serious loss will be that of the two guards, Boal and Burden, who will leave behind them no efficient substitutes. Hollingsworth played in some of the games this year, but it will take much coaching to bring him up to the 'Varsity standard. The third man who will graduate is Donald, but Eaton will be able to take his place, even if no better man comes out. Stillman, the freshman full back, should be a very valuable man for next year's eleven on account of his punting. Unless Hallowell improves much in punting Harvard must get a better kicker before she can beat Yale.

Jeffries-Sharkey Fight by Biograph.

The patrons of the New York Theatre will have an opportunity this week to see the Jeffries-Sharkey fight over again. The rehabilitation of this combat is made possible by the use of a photographic film seven and one-quarter miles long. The biographic presentation was "tried on the dog" yesterday at the theatre, and was pronounced a success by those who witnessed it, among them being Jeffries and Sharkey.

Yacht Falls on Three Men.

In an attempt to get a forty-foot yacht ashore for the Winter yesterday afternoon at Bensonhurst three men were badly hurt by the yacht falling over on them. The accident occurred at the foot of Thirtieth Street and the shore of Gravesend Bay. The yacht was the well-known fast sloop Princess Ida, belonging to George F. Parsons of this city. The injured men are George Daniels, thirty years old, a painter, living at 412 Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach; George Conroy, twenty-five years old, a sailor, living at 127 East Forty-seventh Street, and Arthur Edminster, forty years old, a carpenter, living at 227 East Fifty-fifth Street. All will recover.

MERIDEN COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. SUCCESSOR
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RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

New York Council Leads in the Royal Arcanum—Standing of the Other Clubs.

The New York Council now has a clear lead in the Royal Arcanum League. The Alco Club holds the same position in the Arlington National tournament.

The Washingtons lost two games in the National League during the week, and dropped into third place. The club, however, still retains its lead in the Harlem League. The records of the principal tournaments follow:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.	High
New York, No. 1	6	0	858	
Our No. 1	5	1	840	
Americus	3	1	820	
Harlem	3	1	823	
Yonkers	3	1	754	
Empire City	4	2	880	
Lenox	4	2	823	
Our No. 2	5	3	777	
Citizens'	3	3	830	
Colonial	2	2	743	
Manhattan	2	4	739	
Colfax	1	3	757	
De Vinne	1	3	747	
New York, No. 2	0	4	741	
Stanley	0	4	690	
Defendam	0	4	655	
Knickerbocker	0	4	545	

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Alco	6	0	800	
Bleecker	7	1	834	
Edison	6	2	790	
Holschen	4	2	781	
Welcome	5	3	884	
Gotham	5	3	881	
Oradel	5	3	871	
Straggler	5	3	818	
M. M. & M.	4	4	813	
Black Bass	3	5	783	
Glendale	2	4	733	
Homestead	2	6	823	
Linwood	2	6	756	
Manhattan	1	5	798	
Amity	0	8	704	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Corinthian	4	0	940	
Metropolitan	4	0	885	
Roseville A. A.	5	1	877	
Washington	4	2	909	
Pontiac Wheelmen	4	2	909	
Kings County	4	2	905	
Golden Rod	4	4	879	
Fidelia	3	3	929	
Berkeley	3	3	894	
Empire	2	2	902	
Riverdale	2	2	900	
Americus	2	2	880	
Morningside	2	2	861	
Doolittle	2	4	841	
Harlem Republican Club	1	3	918	
Oriental	1	3	913	
Knickerb'r A. C.	1	3	894	
Lotus	1	3	881	
Phoenix	1	3	841	
Imperial	1	5	928	
New York A. C.	0	2	806	

COLUMBIA TOURNAMENT.

Oriental	8	0	1,023	
Corinthian	7	1	970	
Empire	8	2	958	
Standard	8	2	942	
Belvedere	6	2	922	
Riverdale	7	3	925	
Owl	6	4	927	
Columbia	6	4	876	
Premier	6	4	869	
Morningside	6	6	551	
Empire City	5	5	810	
Hamilton	4	4	863	
Village	3	3	833	
Mercury	4	6	828	
Audubon	4	6	923	
Enterprise	3	5	826	
Oerell	3	7	897	
Boulevard	3	7	837	
Puritan	1	7	866	
Diamond	0	8	745	
Mephisto	0	10	795	

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Washington	6	0	996	
Knickerb'ker	7	1	995	
Riverdale	7	1	916	
Empire	3	1	943	
Belvedere	6	4	965	
Oriental	5	3	994	
Phoenix	5	3	946	
Premier	5	3	933	
Morningside	4	4	941	
Morris Wheel	3	5	972	
Standard	3	5	961	
Corinthian	3	3	934	
Colonial	3	5	891	
Audubon	3	5	882	
Cyclone	3	5	853	
Grove Hill	2	4	1,036	
Lotus	2	4	892	
Boulevard	2	4	862	
Central	3	7	892	
Friendship	1	5	904	
Harlem Wheel	1	5	874	

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

Corinthian	6	0	936	
Empire	6	2	975	
Orchard	3	1	835	
Spartan	4	2	971	
Columbia	4	2	932	
Fidelia	4	2	907	
Metropolitan	5	3	959	
Morningside	4	4	991	
South Paw	4	4	937	
Rosedale	3	3	973	
Bleecker	3	3	935	
Oriental	3	3	934	
Germania	3	3	922	
Arlington	3	3	815	
Riverdale	2	2	877	
Golden Rod	2	4	959	
Lotus	2	4	888	
Monarch	1	3	894	
Glendale	2	6	894	
Doolittle	2	6	855	
Central	0	4	866	

GIRL SCHOLASTIC ATHLETES.

To Hold Championship Basket Ball, Tennis, and Gymnastic Tourneys.

At a meeting of the girl students interested in scholastic sports held on Saturday night at the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, the Girls' Interscholastic Athletic League was organized. Delegates from the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, Jersey City Public Hight School, Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, and Flushing High School were present.

It was decided to throw open the league for membership to all scholastic organizations which have teams composed of young women students in the vicinity of New York, and to hold annual championship tournaments at basketball, lawn tennis, and gymnastics. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, but the election of officers went over until the next meeting, when several more schools promise to become affiliated with the new athletic body.

ARMORY BASEBALL LEAGUE.

There was a meeting of the Armory Baseball Association at the armory of the Second Signal Corps, Brooklyn, yesterday. President Herbert A. Kellum of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn presided, and the Seventy-first, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh, and Fourteenth Regiments; the First and Second Naval Battalions, and the Second Signal Corps were represented. Three other Manhattan commands of the National Guard informally applied for membership, and it was decided to hold open the membership list until the next meeting of the league.

It was decided to commence play in the championship schedule on the evening of Dec. 9. The First Naval Battalion and Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment will play a challenge match game at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Wednesday night next, and on Saturday the Second Signal Corps will play the Thirteenth Regiment at the same armory.

Death of a Brooklyn Athlete.

Michael E. Healey, Treasurer of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club and formerly one of the best-known amateur athletes in this vicinity, died at his residence, 99 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mr. Healey at one time held the five-mile championship of Long Island, and he won various medals for his proficiency in field and track sports. He was a member of the team that won the cross-country championship of the Long Island Association eight years ago, which was decided on the Brighton Beach race track. The funeral will be held at St. Mary's Church, South Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

A CHURCH 250 YEARS OLD.

Ralph Waldo Emerson Was Its Pastor Seventy-five Years Ago.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The exercises in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Second Church, Unitarian, held in the church edifice in Copley Square to-day, were replete with interesting features.

Perhaps the most notable was the presenting of two pairs of richly illuminated memorial windows, one in honor of the past ministers collectively and the other in memory of the late William W. Warren; the unveiling of a bronze tablet, the gift of the family of the late F. W. Lincoln, and of a bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson, pastor of the church seventy-five years ago.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affray.

Benjamin Blumenthal, twenty-two years old, a driver, of 22 Seventh Street was probably fatally shot last night in front of 103 Allen Street by Tony Plautz, nineteen years old, of 71 Crosby Street. The two men and Julius Morier, twenty-six years old, of 68 Crosby Street had a fight about which the police have not been able to learn. Plautz was seen to suddenly draw a revolver and fire five shots, two of them striking Blumenthal. Plautz and Morier were arrested by Eldridge Street Police Station detectives. The injured man was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	A.M. 6:53	Sun sets	P.M. 4:39
		Moon rises	7:34

High Water This Day.

	A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	9:19	Gov. Isl'd	9:48
		H. Gate	11:44
	P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	9:51	Gov. Isl'd	10:21
		H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 20.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Yucatan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, for San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

Clenfuegos, Manzanillo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico and Venezuela	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Riverton, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24.

Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, N

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Commerce Sways the World

PESSIMISTS say it is because men are greedy for gold. Optimists say it is manifest destiny. Let a broader humanity in perfect good nature say—it is because we are glad to have whatever of beauty and comfort the world offers, and to get them we institute and carry on exchange.

Christmas crowns the mercantile year, and with its nearness the store is in fullest, most perfect bloom. Three and a half millions in goods here; five millions more at command.

Come to Wanamaker's as you would visit a world's fair or other great exhibition—come to see and to enjoy it all. We haven't asked you to buy—we will not. You will buy, but only as needs suggest themselves—never through our coaxing. Yet this is just a store, after all—the better store for never getting into sordid ways. We get a great deal of pleasure out of the business—you shall, too. Now, every day the attendance gets larger—unless a bad storm keeps some away at times—but there will be little crowding, and then, you know, you are elbowed by pleasant people at Wanamaker's.

Housekeepers' Day in the Bargain Store

FIFTH FLOOR—REACHED BY ALL ELEVATORS

We have made this bargain store bigger—as we promised to do. It shall be elastic—will be closed whenever we have nothing special to put there. Real bargains happen—"made bargains" are shams. Only real ones can get in here. To-day—

Silver-plated Ware at Least Prices You've Known

The tea sets and other pieces classed as "hollow-ware" are **quadruple plate**—discontinued styles from the leading makers of these goods. New styles in silverware are produced to tempt dealers—you never heard of silverware being thrown away "because out of style." It never is—hence, this ware is as good in every way as the latest pieces made.

How cheap? About this ratio—pieces marked $2.50 are usually $4.50. Do you get the idea?

Butter Dishes, $1.90.
Small Tureens, $2.50.
Cake Baskets, $1.90.

Hot-water Kettles, $4.50.
Water Pitchers, $3.75.
Nut Bowls, $4.50.

Coffee Urns, $7.50.
5-piece Tea Sets, $12.50.
Some Smoking Sets at $2.50.

Then of Rogers' Forks, Spoons and other Servers we've these great values—extra-plate, but honest and durable goods. There is more Rogers' ware sold than of many other makes put together—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $2.15 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $2.15 a dozen.
Medium size Forks, $2.20 a dozen.
Pie Forks, $2.25 a dozen.
After Dinner Coffee Spoons, $1.10 a dozen.

Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Salt Spoons, 10c each.
Mustard Spoons, 10c each.
Sugar Tongs, 40c each.
Children's Knives, 20c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Cake Knives, 50c each.

Butter Knives, 20c each.
Crumb Knives, $1 each.
Berry Spoons, 60c each.
Children's 3-piece Sets for 50c.
Triple-plated Dinner Knives, at $2.35 a doz.

And Eight Counters-ful of China and Bric-a-brac

At 10c there are decorated cups with saucers, plates of different sizes, fruit saucers, oatmeal bowls, sugar dishes and the like. Austrian china.

At 25c there are French and Austrian china cups with saucers, plates, sugar dishes, cream cups and many decorative pieces—half price or less.

At 50c there are scores of pretty bits of French china.

There are several sorts of thin Blown Tumblers at 35c a dozen instead of 60c to $1.

And eight styles at 50c a dozen instead of $1.25. Some at 75c a dozen instead of $1.75.

There are **Jardinieres**—7 in. and 8 in., at 30c, and 9 in., at 55c—little above half price.

And **Teplitz Figures and Ornaments** in hundreds of shapes, at 15c to $8.50, though counted fair values at 25c to $24.

Table Linen Good manners runs to good nature at Wanamaker's, and if you want an article that belongs to a set we are mighty apt to sell it to you, and take the risk of loss on the broken combination it leaves us. Why? Because, while we don't own customers now-a-days; you, Our Public, own the store and have a pretty clear right to come here not only for whatever you want but in such way as will best serve your needs.

This is your linen closet. Draw on it as you please.

But the odd things! They are "bargains" very truly now. Read on:

Table Cloths, Irish damask, ten fine patterns—ought to be matched with napkins, but are not—or, at best, there are not enough napkins—so the cloths are sold at prices that should be a third to a half more:
70 x 90 in. cloths, $2
70 x 105 in. cloths, $2.40
70 x 126 in. cloths, $2.40
86 x 86 in. cloths, $2.75

Some pretty Bleached Damask is ready at 80c a yard; 70 in. wide.

Some of the Damask patterns are matched in **napkins**—24 x 24 in., $2.50 a doz.

Fourth avenue.

Books in Sets—Little Prices

Here is the measure of the Wanamaker Book Store: It is fitted up library fashion—with sections devoted to every conceivable grouping of books. Every new book is here on the very day of its publication; every standard book is always here; every other permissible book is here, or will be gotten for you quickly. It, with its prototype in our Philadelphia store, forms the greatest two retail book stores in the country.

Wanamaker prices are based on fairness—are low, yet just to author and printer. Sometimes we find great lots of good books in wrong hands. These we buy—they are true bargains. These sets, for example—

George Eliot's Complete Works. 6 vols. $1.25.
Washington Irving's Works. 6 vols. $1.25.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols. 85c.
Alexandre Dumas' Works. $1.40.
Marie Corelli's Novels. 5 vols. 90c.
Green's History of the English People. 4 vols. $1.

McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. 4 vols. 75c.
Macaulay's Essays. 3 vols. 35c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella. 3 vols. Library Edition. $1.
Victor Hugo's Works. 7 vols. $1.75.
Kipling's Works. New authorized edition. 15 vols. $7.85.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Suits to Order

If your tailor is not satisfying you—come here. If you are very particular, so much the better. Particular men are the best friends our tailors have.

Business suits at $20 and more—$25 and $30 for suits of most stylish cheviots and worsteds.

Trousers of neat striped worsteds, $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Another Foretaste of Christmas

THE TOY STORE

Here is fun a-plenty—from trick toys that run up-hill to very real steamships and railroads with equipment and right-of-way, as real as though owned by Wall street magnates.

And the Doll family, holding court with all the splendor you please. Each year finds more real-ness in the world of Make-Believe. Now the little Ice Cream Freezers are really practical, and will make a pint of really-truly ice-cream. The Toy Refrigerators hold real ice, and the little mother may be sure that Dolly's food is fit and fine.

It's all interesting—and we all enter into the spirit of it—the Basement is almost fairyland. Will you enjoy it with the Lilliputs today?

Doll-House Furniture—white, with decorations in gold and color, from the very pretty Chairs (40c to $2.50) to the Desks ($3.75 to $8). Of course, tables, sideboards, bureaus and the rest of the things.

Basement.

More Laces The Valenciennes Laces we told of the other day were sold out in a few hours. Great values, surely. You know the story—sold at a loss because edgings and insertions don't match.

More—but not many.

The average value is 32c a yard. We mark them at 10c and 18c a yard.

More edgings than insertions.

Broadway and Tenth street.

TWELVE THOUSAND YARDS OF Dress Goods—Black and Colors

ARE TO BE SOLD AT A LOSS

"For account of whom it may concern," as the auction folks would say—but these are not auction goods. They are good, strong lots straight from the mills or importers. We bought them within the last four days—bought them because we believe we should look out for your interests, and these values were too good to miss.

4,000 yards of Black Goods—

Diagonal Cheviots and Armures, twelve good styles. The fabrics are 48 to 52 inches wide, and the qualities are quite all you could expect at $1.25 a yard. We have marked them **fifty (50c) cents a yard.**

8,000 yards of Colored Goods—

We got the whole lot of Bedford Cords at a ridiculous price because two or three colorings are poor. The rest are all right. **37½c a yard**—a third of their worth, if quality makes worth. Some **Whipcords** at same price.

A 50c a yard—Imported Whipcord Suiting, 45 inch. Melange Twill Suiting, 42 inch. Two-toned Cheviots, 45 inch.

And at 65c, some Imported Whipcord Suitings of $1.50 quality.

The black goods at Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

The colored goods, along Fourth avenue side.

Plenty of salespeople to serve you promptly and pleasantly. We can distribute good things without a scramble—but you have come to know that.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.
Ninth and Tenth Sts.,

Ribbons

For fancy work. There'll be no end to the needs for ribbon in the getting-ready for Christmas. A bow here, a streamer there; this thing all the prettier for a quilling of ribbon; that needs a binding of the woven sunshine. So we get ready to help—and here are 100,000 yards of satin gros-grain ribbons in white and the most Christmasy of colors—and nearer nothing a yard than you ever dreamed of seeing them. All silk—
7-8 in. wide at 5c. 1 1-8 in. wide at 7c.
Up to 4½ in. wide at 28c.

Baby Ribbon—No. 1 at 15c. a 10-yd. piece, or 18c. for still better quality. Wider at 22c and 28c, and widest at 22c and 40c.

Women's Garters

Of silk and of cotton, side and round styles. Prices are 7c, 8c, 10c, 15c a pair. And silk faced elastic, enough for a pair of garters at only 5c. All fresh, new goods—not our best, of course, but the best you're likely to get so cheaply.

Bath Mats and Towels

Turkish Mats. They are full size, in pink, garnet, drab, brown and two shades of blue. A manufacturer parts with his stock at a price so low that the price to you shall be 28c—though usually 50c.

Snow-white bath towels, plain or colored ends, fringed, at 12½c—exceptional value.

Japanese Metal Novelties

This is a gathering of pretty novelties, peculiarly Japanese. Pin, pen and brush trays, match boxes, card receivers, plaques and the like. 5c to $4—all lower than Japan prices to-day.

A Sale of China Closets Though this concerns china closets chiefly, a word or two about the gathering here of dining-room furniture generally may be of interest just now. It's such an assortment that really would be most interesting at any time, especially so in anticipation of Thanksgiving Day:

100 styles of sideboards—$12 to $350.
100 styles of china closets—$16 to $225.
250 styles of chairs—$1.25 to $39.
80 styles of tables—$3.50 to $165.
40 styles of serving tables—$8.50 to $50.

Here are some of the china closets that are to be sold at about a third less than regularly:

At $20—Antique oak; regularly $31.
At $33—Flemish oak; regularly $49.
At $45—Antique oak; regularly $60.
At $45—Mahogany; regularly $60.
At $60—Golden oak; regularly $90.
At $65—Mahogany; regularly $100.
At $75—Antique oak; regularly $110.
At $75—2 of walnut; regularly $110.
At $75—Mahogany; regularly $112.
At $75—2 of golden oak; regularly $115.
At $90—2 of mahogany; regularly $135.
At $95—Golden oak; regularly $140.
At $100—Mahogany; regularly $150.
At $150—Mahogany; regularly $225.

Fourth floor.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT PLAN

To Petition Congress to Hold an Election in February.

SALARIED OFFICES PROVIDED

Arrangement to Give Semi-Independence—Sharp Criticism of Gen. Ludlow's Statement.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Since the Cuban League and the National Party joined forces there has been but little harmony at the meetings of the delegates. Matters have gone from bad to worse, and the proceedings have become more and more disorderly. Gen. Collazo is not alone in his refusal to co-operate further in the joint deliberations.

There is, however, a small section of men who earnestly desire to shape affairs so that the business of organization can be carried forward, and a resolution will be proposed that Congress be petitioned to allow an election to be held next February for a President, Vice President, and two members at large for each province, with one additional for each 25,000 of the population, no city to have more than two. These men would form a Cortes, to act with an upper chamber, consisting of one member representing each province and six Secretaries, to be appointed by the President, and to act also as a Cabinet, the Vice President to preside in the upper chamber and to have the casting vote in the event of a tie.

Beyond this, the resolution will ask Congress to turn over the administration of Cuban affairs to those duly elected representatives as soon as the election has been held, but to continue the military occupation to the extent of 5,000 troops, stationed at such points as may be deemed advisable, and to leave ore American General in command.

Furthermore—still following the terms of the resolution—President McKinley will be asked to appoint either Gen. Leonard Wood or Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to this command, on the understanding that one of the palaces in Havana is to be placed at the officer's disposal, and that his advice "will be welcomed and accepted by the Cuban President and Cabinet so far as it may be practicable."

Under this scheme the Cuban flag would be the official flag of the country, and be hoisted over all public buildings and forts, except those occupied by the American troops. The veto of the President could only be overruled by a four-fifths vote in a joint session of the Chambers. Cuban finances would be "conducted in such a manner as to render scandal impossible." The salary of the President would be $10,000, of the Vice President, $5,000; of a member of the Upper Chamber, $4,000, and of a member of the Lower Chamber, $2,500. The term of office would be four years. The official residence of the President would be the palace formerly occupied by the Spanish Governors, while a sum sufficient for his maintenance in dignity would be allowed the President in addition to his salary.

The Patria, quoting Gen. Ludlow's assertion that "the present generation of Cubans must pass before the Cubans will be able to constitute their own Government, and the island, if the Americans were to leave it now, would become a second Hayti," says:

"The opinion of Gen. Ludlow has no effect upon the Cubans, who had been told the same thing by the Spaniards for half a century. The present generation has not fought two wars in order to become a second Haiti, nor will it wait such a long time for a Cuban Government as Gen. Ludlow names. Cubans know that the island cannot become another Haiti; and they answer all such prophecies with the words 'Independence or Death.'"

The Nuevo Pais, commenting upon Gen. Ludlow's declaration, says: "The high opinion which the Government of the United States has of Gen. Ludlow renders it probable that a long time will elapse before a free and independent Government is established in Cuba."

The Discusion says: "We do not believe that Gen. Ludlow has said that it will be necessary for a generation to pass before the Cubans will become fit for self-government. He would not, by making such an indiscreet assertion, alienate the sympathies of a people over whom he desires to be Civil Governor."

DR. HANCE ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Consul at Cardenas Says Loss on Sugar Farms Has Been $680,000,000.

Dr. Joseph L. Hance, who for four years preceding the war between this country and Spain was United States Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, returned yesterday from Cuba on the Ward liner Santiago. He went there last June to attend to some legal business and to make himself familiar with conditions throughout the island. He journeyed on horseback in almost every part of Cuba, visiting especially many of the large sugar plantations.

"Public opinion in America," he said, "is formed by reports from Havana. There you get only one side of the story, and the least important side as regards questions of administration. To comprehend the industrial pursuits it is necessary to visit the large agricultural and mining interests of the country and especially the great sugar plantations. Sugar is rarely seen on any of the plantations now. In the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara 1,000 mills and all the cane have been destroyed. The machinery destroyed will average $400,000, making the total destruction $400,000,000. The cane lost averages $200,000, making a total loss of $200,000,000; stock and implements, $80,000, a total of $80,000,000. The total loss on these plantations producing sugar therefore reaches $680,000,000.

"Adventurers have promulgated the idea that planters will not have adequate protection in Cuba, and therefore nothing is being done toward replanting the burned fields, or replacing the machinery. This, too, in spite of the fact that some of the best land in Cuba can now be had cheap. Outside of Havana the political agitation that is kept up is greatly deplored. Every one on the island who has any property at stake desires a continuance of American occupation or in any form of government under our protection that will afford stability.

"There is one thing that strikes me, as a lawyer, as being of more importance than laymen seem to be aware of. I think a matter of prime importance is the immediate appointment of a commission to thoroughly revise the Spanish code now prevailing in Cuba."

HAVANA'S SOCIALIST BURIED.

Police, Who Fear Anarchistic Speeches, Disperse Attending Crowd.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The interment of Creci of the revolutionary army, who is described as the "initiator of Socialism in Cuba," took place to-day. The body had been lying in state at the headquarters of the Havana Trades Union. When the coffin was taken into the street a brief speech was made introducing Falco, the Italian Socialist, the speaker saying that Falco was the most fitting man to make the address on such an occasion because he was a lover of liberty and had folowed Garibaldi.

Falco was about to deliver an oration, when an Inspector of Police intervened and said he could not allow him to speak, as he had received instructions from the authorities to prevent any address by Falco. The crowd cheered the Italian and told him to go on, but the police charged and knocked down several, the crowd rapidly dispersing. Several prominent Cubans made loud protests.

A procession was then formed and the remains were taken quietly to the cemetery, a large body of police accompanying the demonstrators.

The authorities had received an intimation that Anarchistic speeches would be made to incite the crowd. Falco was expected to be the chief offender. Civil Governor Nunez, having in view the spread of the Anarchistic doctrine among the Havana laborers, is resolved not to allow public meetings where it is known that demagogues will make appeals to popular passion.

Paulist Fathers and McGlory.

When the announcements were made in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle yesterday morning, Father Doyle read a letter from the Police Commissioners stating that the board had refused to grant a license to Frank Campbell to conduct a saloon and concert hall at 313 and 315 West Fifty-ninth Street. Campbell is said to be a nephew of "Billy" McGlory, formerly proprietor of the notorious Armory Hall. It was this fact that prompted the Paulist Fathers to make a protest to the Police Board, as McGlory is believed to be the real backer of the enterprise

B. Altman & Co.

FURS and FUR GARMENTS.

RICH RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLES. BLACK AND SILVER FOXES, REAL CHINCHILLAS, FINE BROADTAILS, EASTERN MINKS, Etc.

FUR LINED CAPES, SEALSKIN AND PERSIAN LAMB COATS,

Also Fur Trimmings and Fur Skirts

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

HEREAFTER OF THE WICKED.

Dr. Crowe Quotes Beecher and Abbott to Prove the Rationality of Universal Salvation.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning, at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, on "Agnosticism in the Pulpit." He said, in beginning, that the discourse might be considered as a reply to an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott recently at the biennial session of the Universialist General Convention in Boston. He said that Dr. Abbott had on that occasion displayed a loftiness of thought and feeling, unconscious alike of orthodoxy or of heresy, and he had captured the hearts of the 1,000 Universalists gathered there. No one there felt like making any reply to him, but Dr. Crowe thought that Universalism had another word to offer.

Dr. Crowe said that the struggle of the modern pulpit has been to get away from the horror of endless punishment. He added:

"If you could foreknow that a child of yours would be a thief and a drunkard and a murderer, you would be the chief criminal in giving that child its existence. God foreknows what every child of His will become. Unless He could look beyond all crime and suffering to a destiny which will justify all crime and suffering, He is not justified in allowing souls to exist. All human law is based on the conviction that the punishment should fit the crime. The common sense of justice throughout the civilized world requires that not even a murderer shall be tortured. When you speak of torturing a man for a thousand, a million, a hundred billion years, for any conceivable crime, not only our hearts, but our thoughts are sickened by such infinite mockery of justice.

"In trying to escape such blasphemy against God liberalizing ministers frequently follow the steps of Mr. Beecher in the later years of his work. For several years before his death Mr. Beecher was the leading American exponent of the doctrine of annihilation for the wicked. Those who persist in wickedness are at last to be blotted out of existence. His great successor in Plymouth pulpit, Dr. Abbott, continued that teaching.

"But that step was not the end of the journey, as Dr. Abbott has come to see. Annihilation is not a reasonable conclusion. It does not answer a single great question. Such a doctrine also not only challenges the divine wisdom and resource, but it runs up squarely against all the teaching of modern science. Dr. Abbott himself has moved on. In his recent address he said that he had long ceased to believe in endless punishment, and, not so long ago, he had ceased to believe in annihilation. He has come to the point where he simply says, 'I do not know what will be the destiny of the wicked.'

"There is no halting place quite so untenable, however, for a religious teacher as agnosticism. It would do for Col. Ingersoll to say, as to the future world, 'I have no opinion on that subject,' but how can a preacher say that? There are just three alternatives—some men will be endlessly punished, or some men will be annihilated; or, all men will finally be saved. Having denied the first two, there is nothing left for the agnostic minister but that he shall become a Universalist. No man outside of Univalsalism has ever considered that question carefully without finding himself driven with irresistible force into Universalism."

COLONIAL MISSIONARY WORK.

Aggressive Policy Decided Upon by the Protestant Episcopal Board of Managers.

Aggressive missionary work in the islands acquired by the United States in the war with Spain has been determined upon by the Board of Managers of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. This decision, which was reached at a meeting of the board, held in this city last week, is the result of long deliberation by the authorities of the Church. At the General Convention, held in Washington a year ago, a Commission on Increased Responsibilities was appointed to investigate the question. This commission, of which Bishop Doane of Albany was Chairman, reported in favor of the extension of work to the islands at the Missionary Council concluded recently at St. Louis. The report was unanimously accepted by the Council, and the commission instructed to lay the matter before the Board of Managers.

The plans of the board for work in the new field are outlined in the following resolutions adopted as a result of Bishop Doane's report:

Resolved, That a special committee of the board be appointed to make known the opportunities and necessities for work, which shall not only care for our own citizens, civilians and soldiers, in this new possession and in these new fields of responsibility, but shall also plant the Church in those islands with such strength and attractiveness as to show to the natives themselves the better way of the Church, which, in the language of one of them, is "Catholic, but not Roman."

Resolved, That the appeal of this committee shall ask for instant and generous gifts, first, toward church buildings in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila; secondly, for an increased clerical staff in the two first-named places, and for the re-enforcement of the clergy who are now working in Manila; thirdly, for the opening of schools in the three places and the sending out of Christian women to work in them as teachers, and also to aid in the care of the sick; and fourthly, for a large supply of Spanish prayer-books.

Resolved, That the Presiding Bishop be asked to appoint the Bishop of Shanghai to take the work in Manila under his foresight; that the Bishop of Chicago be asked to make a visitation to Puerto Rico this Winter, and that the Bishop of Pennsylvania, who is to make a visitation to Cuba, be asked to visit Puerto Rico as well, if the Bishop of Chicago is unable to go, the expenses of the visiting Bishops in all cases to be pledged and paid to them by the board.

IN DR. VAN DYKE'S PULPIT.

The Rev. Mr. Egbert Preaches in Brick Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. George D. Egbert of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson was the preacher yesterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church. In the course of an address, in which he compared the laws which govern the spiritual condition of a human being to those which govern his physical condition, he said that it was a great mistake to suppose that a man was born with a nature which tended downward.

No statement was made in the church yesterday with reference to the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Babcock, who has accepted a call to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke.

FISHING CAPTAINS FIGHT.

In a Struggle on a Boat One Is Drowned and the Other Injured.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 19.—As the result of a fight on board a fishing smack in the harbor last night, Capt. Eibridge Rolerson of Belfast is dead by drowning and Capt. Dell Dailey, the owner of the smack, is suffering from wounds and exposure.

Capt. Dailey, who gave himself up to the police this afternoon, says that Rolerson came aboard his boat last night in an intoxicated condition, and made a vicious attack upon him. In the struggle which followed, both men were precipitated into the water. Dailey succeeded in breaking Rolerson's hold upon him and reaching his boat again, although nearly exhausted.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

For Short-Smokes.

Of course I took the blue ribbon—all Judges appreciate Cupid Bouquets.

Not only expert Judges of tobacco, but all intelligent smokers agree that Cupid Bouquet Little Cigars are the most thoroughly satisfying form of short-smokes. They have that natural flavor only found in good tobacco.

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

D.H. McALPIN & CO NEW YORK.

Bloomingdales

Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

Kayser Zinn.

Have you seen it? We have a beautiful display in our Silverware Department, on the third floor; 'tis the most artistic metal ware manufactured, and very popular in Europe; it retains a bright, new appearance, and every piece is a work of art; it is substantial, beautiful and decorative, cheaper than good silver plate and will outlast a lifetime. We have Kayser Zinn in Meat Platters, Fruit Dishes, Bread Trays, Cake Dishes, Meat Trays, Pitchers, Mugs, Champagne Coolers, Salad Bowls, Covered Vegetable Dishes, Tea Sets, Milk Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Crumb and Brush Trays, Cracker Jars, etc. Prices range from, each,

1.39 to 12.95

3rd floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham Watches, $15.

(WILL LAST A LIFETIME.) EXTRA HEAVY SOLID GOLD cases, plain and fancy engraved. Genuine WALTHAM MOVEMENTS, adjusted for carrying. EXTRA FINE TIMEKEEPERS. "Written guarantee." Can be returned within ONE YEAR if unsatisfactory. HOLIDAY WATCHES of every description at KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, (NEAR NASSAU ST.) Catalogue Mailed Free.

MINISTER SENT TO PRISON.

Pretended to Collect Funds for Cuban Orphans—Pocketed the Money.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Judge Allen, in the United States District Court at Cairo, yesterday, sentenced the Rev. J. Forest Marston to a year and a half in the penitentiary for using the mails for schemes to defraud.

Marston represented himself to be an agent for the Red Cross Society. He traveled over the country, lecturing on Cuba and raising funds ostensibly to provide a home for children made orphans by Weyler's cruelty.

He pretended to send the money he raised by registered mail to Miss Barton, but Miss Barton never received any of the money. Marston formerly was pastor of a Baptist church in South Carolina.

PEACEMAKER MEETS DEATH.

Struck by One of the Fighters, He Falls and Fractures His Skull.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—During a fight last night between Charles F. Ormsby and George F. Barnes, Charles F. Golway, twenty-eight years old, who attempted to act as peacemaker, was hit a severe blow on the chin, knocking him down. The fall caused a fracture of the skull, from which he died early this morning.

The fatal blow, it was said, was struck by Ormsby, though he denies all knowledge of such act. He has been locked up and a charge of murder entered against him. His home is in Norfolk, Va., but he also spent some time in New York. His right arm was lost in a railroad accident several years ago, but notwithstanding this he was one of the best swimmers around Norfolk.

LABOR WITHOUT INFLUENCE

Union Delegate's Estimate of Independent Party's Failure.

NO POWER OVER EMPLOYERS

Federated Union Once Able to Prevent Importation of Non-Union Workmen—Other Complaints.

The delegate of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union complained yesterday to the Central Federated Union that a gas company at Mount Vernon had brought over a large number of non-union men from Philadelphia, and was employing them in the places of good union workingmen of that town. This action, the delegate said, was against the law, and he wanted to have the State Factory Inspector put a stop to the importation of foreign labor.

"This would be an assinine request," said Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists. "The State Factory Inspector has no power whatever in such a matter, and a city corporation can bring workmen from any State in the Union, provided they be American citizens."

"Does not the law say that they must be citizens of this State?" asked the calkers' delegate in surprise.

"Of course not," replied Warner, "and if your people had taken the trouble to look up the law they would not have commissioned you to make such a request. The only thing that you can do in the matter is to go to the leaders of the political party in control in Mount Vernon, and they may make the gas company stop bringing over more men from Philadelphia. As for the Central Federated Union, we have no further political influence because we tried to assert ourselves as independent labor men and failed.

"In former times," continued Mr. Warner, "employers in New York used to bring machinists from Philadelphia and Boston to take the places of men who struck. We organized the machinists in those cities and all over the country and put a stop to such tricks of the employers. The only men who do take the places of union machinists are the members of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, who have been 'scabs' everywhere."

"I hear some of the delegates talking about Tammany Hall," remarked Delegate Pallas of the patternmakers. "Is it not a fact that the city department under Tammany pays calkers $3 and $3.50 per day?"

"Yes, it does," replied the Chair.

"They do because they are obliged to by law," said Secretary Henry.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians moved to appoint a committee to look after the calkers' interests.

"Who will pay the expenses of the committee?" asked Delegate Warner.

"We will," replied the calkers' delegate. "We have got enough money to stop the importation of 'scabs.'"

The motion was passed and the committee was appointed.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that he had received $400 from James P. Archibald which he had owed to the old Central Labor Union and to the Building Trades Section since 1898. Mr. Archibald in that year had received from the Central Labor Union the privilege of publishing its Labor Day journal for $850. Another journal was also published at the same time by the Labor Temple Committee, which was also under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and this journal interfered with the success of Archibald's venture, and he lost money. The Central Labor Union then decided to discontinue the custom of publishing a Labor Day journal, because, it was claimed, it was a system of levying blackmail on employers by making them advertise in it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kelly said, Mr. Archibald paid $275, all he could pay. For a long time he met with a series of misfortunes and could not raise money to pay what he still owed. A few days ago by very hard work he managed to borrow $400 which he offered to the Central Federated Union, the successor of the Central Labor Union, and asked that it accept that amount as a final payment.

The meeting decided to accept the money from Mr. Archibald and gave him a quit claim. Delegate Archibald, on the other hand, pledged himself that as soon as he had some spare money he would pay up the remainder of what he owed, even though he had received a quit claim.

The delegates of the waiters complained that the official journal of the Knights of Labor has been publishing advertisements of non-union business firms, and omitting those of good union establishments. The Waiters' Union, he said, had protested to the publishers of that journal, but no notice has been taken of the protest. They asked that the Secretary of the Central Federated Union be directed to send another protest to the Knights. His request was granted.

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers moved that a mass meeting be called to demand the prompt trial of the Coeur d'Alene miners who were arrested for riot and destruction of property. Delegate Prince offered an amendment that $50 be appropriated toward a fund to defend the prisoners. Both motion and amendment were adopted.

Delegate Daniel Jacobs of the cigarmakers, who had been appointed on a committee to investigate the standing of the Barbers' Union, reported that he had gone to attend a meeting of that union and only seven men were present. He was told that there were some ninety names on the roll, and that one-half of them would be stricken off for non-payment of dues. The men who were present at the meeting, Mr. Jacobs said, acted in a most unbecoming manner, paying no respect to their President.

Delegate James Ryan of the photo-engravers reported that the strikes of men of his union were still in force for an increase of wages. Some of the employers were offering their men inducements to remain, but had not succeeded. He had no doubt that the men would win.

Oklahoma Wants Statehood.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, Nov. 19.—The Statehood Convention, which closed here yesterday, appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Congress asking that Statehood be granted Oklahoma with her present boundaries. A lobby of fifteen persons was appointed to go to Washington. Delegate Dennis T. Flynn will leave for the capital to-morrow with bills in behalf of Statehood and Free Homes for Oklahoma. Mr. Flynn's Statehood bill is said to be similar to the one he introduced in the last Congress. It provides for immediate Statehood, leaving to Congress the right to annex other lands at such times as it may see fit.

Wealthy Rahway Man a Suicide.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 19.—Horace C. Barnett, reputed to be a wealthy man, who had resided with John B. Ross of Grand Street for several years, committed suicide by shooting last night. He spent the evening with a cousin residing on Linden Avenue, and seemed to be in a cheerful mood when he left there after 9 o'clock. His body was found later in the evening by a young man named Stacy on the path leading from the city water works to Bloodgood's felt mills. No reason is known for the suicide.

Bride of Three Months Dies Suddenly.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Annie Oakley, daughter of ex-Senator Henry D. Winton of Hackensack, and wife of Henry Oakley of Brooklyn, died here to-day at the home of her husband's father. She was twenty-one years of age. She was married in August last, and until recently lived in Brooklyn. She had been ill and was brought to her father-in-law's house here in the hope that a change of air would be beneficial. To-day she ate dinner with the family and was in good spirits. A short time afterward she became suddenly worse, and despite medical aid died within a short time.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—A carriage containing William Pfling, his wife, and his son, was struck by a trolley car on the Troy Road this afternoon. Mrs. Pfling was killed instantly. Both father and son were severely injured.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

46—South Shields S. S. Co. vs. Forbes.
205—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
209—Pratt vs. Barge David Anderson.
216—Newbury vs. Tug Transfer No. 9.
218—McWilliams vs. Tug Mannie Lamberton.
177—McConnell vs. Marine Ins. Co.
176—Tucker vs. Gallagher
88—Conway vs. Tug Samson and barges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty calendar—Thomas, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Brainerd et al. vs. Steam Yacht Silex.
6—Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. vs. Canalboat Willie and George.
7—Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. vs. Canalboat J. E. Place.
8—Same vs. Canalboat R. W. Parsons.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Astor vs. Moss.
2—Creteau vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
3—Matter of J. B. Colt Co.
4—Bank for Savings vs. Staats.
5—Schwartz vs. Johnston-Harrister Co.
6—Myers vs. Walton.
7—Henchen vs. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.
8—Matter of Coursen.
9—Bach vs. Rice.
10—Matter of Elmwood Cycle Co.
11—Matter of Shand.
12—Ward vs. Clarke.
13—Matter of Hennessy.
14—Matter of Kennedy.
15—Matter of Wooley.
16—Matter of Heimburger.
17—Matter of Powers.
18—Matter of White.
19—Rosentreter vs. Husemeyer.
20—Riker vs. Collateral Loan Assn.
21—Hank vs. Decker.
22—Imparato vs. Imparato.
23—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
24—Matter of Mannheimer.
25—Hy. Ellas Brew. Co. vs. Heimsoth.
26—Hart vs. Searles.
27—Stine vs. Greene.
28—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. M. Co.
29—Shepard vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.
30—Ver Planck vs. Godfrey.
31—Avery vs. Browning.
32—Fitchburg R. R. vs. Dolan.
33—Greenblatt vs. Greenblatt.
34—Matter of Ind. Co-op. B. & L. Assn.
35—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Co.
36—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Lockhart.
37—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
38—Helferich vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
39—Matter of Siebert.
40—Lazarus vs. Lazarus.
41—Kauffeld vs. Wallach.
42—Matter of Carr.
43—Romaine vs. Klein, Linder & Bauer Litho. Co.
44—Parsons vs. Parsons.
45—Franciscus vs. Franciscus.
46—Matter of Wilmerding.
47—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
48—Matter of Levy.
49—Osten vs. Osten.
50—Watson vs. Jackson.
51—Wimmel vs. Wimmel.
52—Moran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—Matter of Moran.
54—Matter of Martin.
55—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Westervelt.
56—Marrone vs. Fitzpatrick.
57—Tracy vs. Kircher.
58—Tracy vs. Falvey.
59—Matter of Walter Heywood Chair Co.
60—Matter of Canal Place.
61—Associated Lace Makers' Co. vs. Maloy.
62—Trotto vs. Altieri.
63—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Assn.
64—Kazis vs. Guys.
65—Pierce vs. Brice.
66—McLaughlin vs. Hoykendorf.
67—Doyle vs. Doyle.
68—Stine vs. Trainor.
69—People, &c., vs. Trainor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Patterson vs. McGovern.
2—In re Clinton Av.
3—Gribble vs. Wagstaff. Demurrers.
1145—Metzger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1150—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
1155—Reich vs. Cochrane.
1161—Gleeson vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association. Preferred causes.
3408—Whitlock vs. Gould
4101—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Powell.
4100—Same vs. same.
4103—Same vs. same.
4102—Same vs. same.
4144—Ahern vs. Ahern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2506—Logan vs. Moore.
3074—Grieff vs. Grieff.
3757—Treask vs. Sturgis
3772—Poerschke vs. Hoellener.
3803—Haight vs. Haight
3855—Carmody vs. Carmody.
3427—Deegan vs. Kilpatrick.
3512—Short vs. Crosby.
3295—Reddy vs. O'Connell.
3836—Kenny vs. Cregan.
3804—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Moynihan.
3888—Miller vs. Martin.
395—Shaeffler vs. Lederer.
2629—Saron vs. Schmugg
3841—Barnum vs. Barnum.
3165—Ragette vs. Zimmer.
3166—Same vs. same.
3791—Kopper vs. Kopper
3737—Shelley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
2396—Alderman vs. Weiss.
3473—Rywolt vs. Corsa.
2817—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
3440—Smith vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, O'Reilly, and Schwarzkopf for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Constantine Genezio.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Werner, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term. Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10796—Laufer vs. City of New York.
10515—Knippen vs. Hawley.
10535—Newburg News P. & P. Co. vs. Jacobs.
10682—Chemical Nat. Bank vs. Shayback.
11450—Wells vs. Hagemeyers.
10907—Adams vs. Manwaring.
10878—Pres. Man. Co. vs. Colton.
9270—Ward vs. City of New York.
11605—Steuer vs. Reinhardt.
11783—Lee vs. McComber.
11587—Schapan vs. Honig.
11576—Sullivan vs. Swift
11543—Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Clason.
11648—Lobsitz vs. Summit Knitting Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6087—Markham vs. D. Stevenson Brew. Co.
1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
2996—Gracie vs. Stevens.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3000—Stack vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
4758—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
5315—C. J. Field Co. vs. Bowen.
3182—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5338—Mulcahy vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
2487½—Roberts vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11322—Sheehy vs. City of N. Y.
2020—Dolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5593—Ullman vs. Wilder
1108—Dickstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6572—Well vs. Goldstein.
5491—Mulfinger vs. 5th Av. Bank.
5660—Kahn vs. Nicholson.
6444—Graham vs. Cummings.
1907—Allen vs. Union Railway Co.
1921—Carberry vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6684—Jones vs. Wagner Steam Laundry Co.
6699—Ice Palace Skating & Ath. Co. vs. Brady
6717—McGowan vs. Givern Mfg. Co.
6760—Richard vs. Farmer.
6761—Stephani vs. Lent.
1561—Crozier vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
f511—Ryer vs. Mackie.
5607—Mack vs. Moffatt.
6349—Holland House Co. vs. Baird.
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
2487—Kauffeld vs. Deutsch.
5178—McNab vs. Bennett.
6283—Am. Un. Life Ins. Co. vs. Jermyn.
5432—Malone vs. Ocean Steamship Co.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
3501—Malone vs. Plant Investment Co.
1761—Molmons vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6514—12th Ward Bank vs. Walker.
6526—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Gibbs.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
6595—Aborn vs. Walte.
5733—White vs. Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House.
5216—Weichers vs. New Home Sewing Machine Co.
1926—Rosengarten vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2300—McCarthy vs. same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be went from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

William R. Morgan, Rosalie Reismann, Josiah Porter, Henrietta Martin, George Andrew, Moses Bruhl,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on — 1484—Frances Mary Woodward.
1469—William B. Carpenter.
1504—Louisa Memmler.
1506—Mary Louise Ritter.
1502—James McKean.
1458—Matilda Cass Ledyard.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1485—Abram C. Hull.
1497—Henry Carey.
1498—Edward Lynch.
1501—Abby G. Solomon.
1505—Clara F. Hewitt.
1511—Thomas W. Evans Issue of fact.
349—Estate of Joseph Richardson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

888—Am. Porcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Simon.
1514—Salvinsky vs. Levin.
1403—Hopkins vs. Walsh.
1412—Schweit vs. Met. St. Ry.
1169—Alexander vs. Goodman.
1442—Rodman vs. Jones.
1444—Babcock vs. Baird.
1450—Truswell vs. Stumpfer.
1459—Bernheimer vs. Iba.
1464—Evenson vs. Koller
1511—Huemfner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1513—Blackwell vs. Roche.
1516—Stearns vs. Rosenberg.
2918—Zurinsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1251—Prior vs. Uffelheimer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1139—Goldstein vs. Gillis
3312—Weiss vs. Spitz.
1199—Nevins vs. Newgeon.
1282—Reynolds vs. Met. St. Ry.
1284—Cullen vs. same.
1129—Lebewitz vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
1782—Le Barheim vs. Schuermacher.
908—Magincaldo vs. Vausino.
566—De Hart vs. Greater N. Y. Pub. Co.
1141—Butterick Pub. Co. vs. Campbell.
1469—Bohler vs. H. Koehler & Co.
885—Siegel-Cooper Co. vs. 3d Av. R. R.
977—Lyons vs. Gillis.
1845—Colonial Brewery vs. Rapp.
830—Phillips vs. 3d Av. R.
659—Thompson vs. Youngman.
299—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
1474—Cassidy vs. Spingarn.
698—Alperin vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
700—Rittmaster vs. Brady.
567—Hagenbuckle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
758—Levy vs. same.
1619—Wright vs. Stiebler.
525—Loder vs. Kruse Sewing M. Co.
1202—Ganz vs. Fellerman.
1214—Schlessinger vs. Murphy.
634—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry.
958—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Bergman.
1857—Smith vs. Con. Gas Co.
1858—Corcoran vs. Billings, King & Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

663—Lippitt vs. Riverside Bank.
1380—Wynkoop - Hallenbeck-Crawford Co. vs. Karpes.
1436—Benedict vs. Louis
1438—Pesclavalle vs. Merrill.
1440—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Moebus.
1441—Forgotston vs. Aronson.
1332—Kamenka vs. Goldsmith.
1205—Wertheim vs. Strong.
676—Frank vs. Weiss.
798—Carter vs. Fargo.
1378—Herzberg vs. Huhna.
588—Schatzlein vs. Hassett.
1065—Standing vs. Weber.
1074—Bokstransky vs. Koble.
1075—Edelstein vs. Levy
1076—Feldman vs. Koble.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3315—Happell vs. Gorssch.
3484—Nat. Park Bank vs. Moore.
3436—Wilson Distillery Co. vs. Duffy.
412—Union Nut & Bolt Co. vs. Doherty.
3018—Union Drug & Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Granite Co.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
3245—Ireland vs. Goldstein.
3246—Same vs. same.
3247—Edison Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Parker.
3172—Ocean S. S. Co. vs. Whiton.
3208—Bezozi vs. Levy.
2957—Strauss vs. Jones.
3400—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. vs. Walker.
2778—Van Siclen vs. Int. Inv. & D. Co.
3509—Hallman vs. Lenderman.
3360—Hearn vs. Myborg.
3426—Simmonds vs. Vassar.
3432—Cohen vs. Simon.
3390—Bell vs. Pletcher.
3427—Smith vs. Indelli.
2801—Prince vs. Riley.
3574—Mulholland vs. Rebt. Blei Syndicate.
2938—Frazier vs. Beachand.
3473—Deutsch vs. Krautman.
3584—James vs. Coe.
2984—India Rubber & Gutta Percha I. Co. vs. Steers.
3513—Elberson vs. Gray.
3514—Same vs. same.
3416—Nason Mfg. Co. vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
3323—Sahner vs. Kopelman.
3450—Armstrong & Bolton Co. vs. Kilpatrick.

Highest number reached in regular call 1858.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Helen Opp.
2—Julius Samuels.
3—Mathew Bird, George Maxted.
4—Max Schwarz.
5—Frank Gleeson.
6—Frank Todd.
7—Louis Selig.
8—George Brambillo, Henry Villa.
9—Bazil Hagidakis, George Comatis.
10—Richard Hinton.
11—Isaac Dub.
12—John Reilley.
13—David M. Doremus.
14—Herbert H. Muxlow, David E. Parmenter. Pleadings.
1—Martin Regan.
2—Benjamin Thompson.
3—Maurice Lacey, Thomas Whitely.
4—George Brown.
5—Gennaro Caruso, Antonio Labordo.
6—Joseph Ainner.
7—Thomas Lacacos.
8—John H. Hinds.
9—John R. Brown.
10—Joseph F. S. Skelly.
11—Michael Kendale.
12—Stephen Quarry.
13—Frank Clark.
14—Harry M. Bailey.
15—Edward Owens, Charles Windsor, Kate Klein, John Mulligan.
16—George Hoffman.
17—Joseph Rydell.
18—Nicholas Serambo.
19—Gaetano Zingaro.
20—Patrick O'Brien.
21—Joseph Cersosinna.
22—Jacob Semansky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner, and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—George W. Johnson.
2—Patrick Cullen, Samuel Samuels.
3—Charles Barlow.
4—Charles Anderson.
5—George Birchette.
6—William C. Stuckel.
7—Joseph F. Manning.
8—Alexander Levy.
9—Charles W. Haberle.
10—Robert Cook.
11—Robert Weir.
12—John Reck, Harry McDonald, Charles Franklin.
13—Lillian Maher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Osborne for the People.

1—George W. Johnson.
2—Patrick Cullen, Samuel Samuels.
3—Charles Barlow.
4—Charles Anderson.
5—George Birchette.
6—William C. Stuckel.
7—Joseph F. Manning.
8—Alexander Levy.
9—Charles W. Haberle.
10—Robert Cook.
11—Robert Weir.
12—John Reck, Harry McDonald, Charles Franklin.
13—Lillian Maher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Herrman, and McCann for the People.

1—Charles Furthman.
2—John Masterson.
3—Lillie Smith.
4—Margaret A. Oussani
5—Fannie Meinhardt.
6—Lawrence Farley.
7—John Hoban.
8—Henry Ficke.
9—Betsy Peters.
10—Gaetano Naddeo.
11—Frank Brodie.
12—John McDonnell.
13—Patrick Doherty.
14—Sadie Williams.
15—Daniel Sweeney, Harry Gilsen, Herman W. Behrman.
16—Richard Fitzpatrick.
17—Mary Cugno.
18—John Clark.
19—George Boyle, William Timmins.
20—John Christie, alias John Dolan.
21—Marcus Levy, Samuel Einhorn.
22—Philip Catoggi.
23—David Sullivan, Charles Brown.
24—William Knacht, Charles Hunter, William Dunne, John Lewis.
25—Frank Mills.
26—Sylvester Duncanson
27—George W. Stivers.
28—John Nadramia, Michael Hurley.
29—William Sager.
30—Charles Pero.
31—John McKenna.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

163—Backus vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Jauncey vs. Bard et al.
165—Roby vs. Phyfer.
180—The People ex rel. Gieg vs. Lyman.
181—The People ex rel. Ellet vs. O'Grady.
182—The People ex rel. Clark vs. Treacy.
183—The People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
184—The People ex rel. Langdon vs. Walton.
185—Harrington vs. City of Brooklyn.
186—Matter of Potter.
187—Ferris vs. Ferris.
188—Matter of Weiler.
189—Matter of Leggat.
190—Matter of Leggatt.
191—Magar vs. Hammond.
192—Turrell vs. Erie R. R.
193—De Graw vs. Erie R. R.
194—Jenkins vs. Neff.
195—Matter of White.
196—O'Connor vs. Coffin
197—Bush vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Demurrer.

321—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Chase. General calendar.
380—Thornton vs. Jones.
279—Schnell vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
304—Reiners vs. Niederstrom.
93—Summers vs. Washington Cemetery.
325—Schweitzer vs. Farley.
297—Waldmuller vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
293—Black vs. Black.
388—Feldman vs. Frickler.
135½—Donnelly vs. City of New York.
326—Williams vs. the Brooklyn Savings Bank.
341—Knauth vs. Knauth.
182—Krebs vs. Krebs.
343—Sommers vs. Sommers.
348—Thomas vs. Thomas.
354—Lawrence vs. Lawrence.
364—Lelbach vs. Cole.
367—Hothorn vs. Bullenkamp.
283—The South Brooklyn Building and Loan Assn. vs. Lehman.
241—Fryatt vs. Fryatt.
371—Duckworth vs. Neubauer.
381—Allison vs. Stevenson.
384—Rouse vs. Rouse.
284—Saffir vs. Saffir.
263—Karn vs. Pledging.
70—Brady vs. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Jenks, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Hooker, J.

3413—Tomlin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2111—Marks vs. Lawless
478—O'Reilly vs. Gaston.
3446—Cohen vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3448—Breen vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
3747—McDonald vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
1832, 1833—Adams vs. Nassau R. R.
3463—McCrea vs. Westcott's Express.
712—Murphy vs. Nassau R. R.
2630—McKee vs. Nassau R. R.
1459—Knoop vs. Nassau R. R.
2475—Dissieux vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1126—Karlson vs. Healy.
1408—Heaphy vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
3011—Johnson vs. Draper.
2879—Brogan vs. Hanan.
3252—Martin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3218—Walsh vs. Simmons Co.
2925—Goodrich vs. Burnham.
3242—O'Malley vs. Press Pub. Co.
802—Trapp vs. Bennett.
3305—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2216—Compo vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3095—Loder vs. Treacy.
2900—Sands vs. Mikkelsen.
2732—Albro vs. Dry D. & F. B'way R. R.
2476—Regan vs. Met. St. R. R.
2589—Solotoroff vs. Davidsburgh.
598—Brenner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1959—Lewis vs. Losee.
2584—Muller vs. City of New York et al.
2658—Clark vs. Hoppe.
1254—Crown Cotton Mills vs. Turner.
3233—Burns vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2404—Wilson vs. Nelson.
3019—Hanley vs. Monaghan
1520—McNamara vs. City of New York et al.
2985—Dupell vs. Union Printing Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1555—Mills vs. Thomas Elevator Co.
2252—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1035—Van Dorn vs. Martin.
2165—Keheler vs. Robins.
286—Johnson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2286—Croghan vs. Vogt.
1667—Linsky vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2183—Blanck, 2d, vs. Nelson.
3120—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
3121—Fisher vs. Nelson.
3175—Berusee vs. Weinberg.
2406—Starbuck vs. Starbuck.
3206—N. Y. Vitrified Tile Co. vs. White.
2405—Zetterblom vs. Ronne.
2709—Eaton vs. Heineman.
3063—O'Hanlon vs. Br'n Heights R. R.
3251—Cathcart vs. Br'n Heights R. R.
1169—Braker vs. Ayres et al.
3027—Sheridan vs. Nassau R. R.
1658—O'Brien vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
1600—Tramantano vs. Maspero.
1930—Schenck vs. Long Island Electric Co.
3129—People vs. Cone.
3928—Sullivan vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
3359—Geerken vs. Mollenhauer.
1765—Long Island Brewery vs. Feller et al.
2408—Manheim vs. Seitz
3936—Cinque vs. Cassani.
3222—Shea vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1679—Moore vs. Koch.
898—Steiger vs. Well.
784—Feldman vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3685—Mahoney vs. Batterman.
3633—Beer vs. Klemt.
3876—Morrow vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3907—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
1933—De Felice vs. Hogan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Samuel Brown, Hannah Poole, James Douglass, James Carroll, James Stokes, Morris Grossman, Delia McLean.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

315—Otto Kloetzer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
223—Harvey vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
338—McCormick vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
627—Bivins vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Emma C. Olden, Mary Ann Palmer, Catharine C. Spies, John Weitekamp, Caroline Scholz, Rachel L. King, Bernard McHugh, Coralia H. Warkentine, Charles F. Sierberger, Maria O'Connor, Patrick L. Hart, Joseph Lantry, Ann Y. Burroughs, Frank V. Newman, Barbara Schwarz, Christoph Heinbockel, Henry Junnig, and Elizabeth Meade.

The administration of Mary Myles.

The estates of Thomas McGee, John C. Koch, and Elizabeth Dippel.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—66—Accounting of Augustus Smith. 87—Administration of Sarah McDonald. 72—The will of Julia Cronin.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Schenck, referee, 2,518 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 75.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 19.6 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,384.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north 58.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by west 12.10 by north 19.10 by northwest 98.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,609.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $22,314.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street, being the northeast corner of the streets named, 19.6 by 50.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,604; subject to other mortgages for $20,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Buckl on May 29, 1895.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 346 and 348 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame tenement on 346; four-story brick tenement on 348. Due on judgment, $8,111.

REAL ESTATE.

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LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000

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37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Twelve Years. . . $18,783.13

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

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Elegant, well lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, consisting of seven rooms and bath; gas ranges, steam heated, and hot water supplied; marble staircase; exquisite entrance; rents, $50.

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THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large apartment to rent, unfurnished, every room light and open to outside air; hardwood floors, ample closets, &c. Owner resident.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, November 21, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES OF THE

DAVID JONES ESTATE

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1899.

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CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Certain of the more reasonable of the opponents of the Administration have come to a realizing sense that it is wiser to direct their energies toward shaping the policy of the future than to waste them on proving that the past ought to have been very different. Mr. TILDEN, who was a great politician, if he was not an authority in public morals, was in the habit of saying that the American people will not spend much time in calculating the consequences of what never happened. DEWEY did not sail away from the bay in which he had sunk the Spanish fleet; the American Commissioners at Paris did not agree to surrender the Philippines; the Tagalos did not refrain from attacking the American garrison in Manila, and pending the action of Congress the President has not given up the effort to subdue the insurgents, and there is not the slightest chance that he will be instructed to do so. In these circumstances there are some of the more reasonable of his opponents, as we have said, who now confine themselves to urging that we should offer to the Philippines the same terms that we offered to Cuba. The proposition is attractively simple: let us see what it really involves.

The Cuban proposition is substantially this, that the island shall remain under the Government of the United States until such time as the United States shall deem its people ready for independent self-government, and then, in such form as we may prescribe, they shall decide whether they wish for independence or for annexation to the United States. It will throw some light on the true nature of this policy if we ask ourselves what would happen in Cuba to-day if one of the former insurgent leaders, GOMEZ, for instance, should gather a force and attack the American authorities, claiming that he represented the Cuban people and demanding that he be recognized as the head of an entirely independent Cuban republic. We should then have in Cuba in substance the same situation that we have in the Philippines. Does any one doubt how it would be dealt with? The armed Cuban force would be repressed and the authority of the United States to preserve order and to administer the affairs of the island until they could, in the judgment of our Government, be safely turned over to the Cubans in the manner that our Government should determine, would be maintained by all means found necessary. And this course would be justified by one fact only—that we have made ourselves responsible for order in Cuba and for all the rights of the people or of foreign residents that depend on order. That responsibility we could not evade or disregard. That responsibility exists in the Philippines, and must be met.

We have said that the situation thus presented in Cuba would be in substance the same that we have in the Philippines. It would not be identical. We have promised the Cubans independence when we think that they are fitted for it. We have not promised independence to the Filipinos at all. The critics of the Administration say that we should do so now. To whom should we make the promise? To AGUINALDO? But he does not, and according to the best information attainable he cannot, represent more than a minority of all the people of the islands. At most he cannot represent more than the Island of Luzon, and it is doubtful if he could control the larger part of that. It can hardly be contended that we should assume responsibility for the greater part of the islands, with Luzon and its capital in the hands of an independent and possibly hostile Government. Nor is there any reason whatever to suppose that AGUINALDO would accept the terms offered in Cuba, and be content with independence at the time and under the conditions determined by the United States, remaining in the meanwhile under the control of our Government. At every effort of the commander in the Philippines to come to an understanding with him he has made immediate and complete independence in all internal affairs the absolute condition of peace.

As a means of securing peace in the Philippines, the promise of conditional independence, such as has been made in the case of Cuba, is futile; the largest measure of self-government consistent with order should not only be promised but faithfully accomplished. That is a subject for fuller discussion.

FAITH IN BRYAN.

Of Mr. BRYAN'S popularity there can be no doubt. There is no more popular man in the Democratic Party. If a platform is made next year on which he can consistently stand, it is safe to say that he will be the nominee of his party. At this time the outlook is that Mr. BRYAN and Mr. MCKINLEY will lead their respective parties in the contest next year. THE TIMES may think that Mr. BRYAN'S "political deathknell was sounded" on Tuesday, but unless we are greatly mistaken the leaders of the Democratic Party do not think so.—The Savannah News.

THE TIMES has given its reasons for believing that Mr. BRYAN'S political deathknell has sounded, for predicting his sure and crushing defeat if he accept a renomination next year, and for insisting that a decent regard for the welfare of his party demands that he take himself out of the way. These reasons are that save only in Nebraska the voters at the recent elections gave no sign that they had heard or heeded his appeals for support upon his new issues, opposition to "imperialism" and hostility to trusts, while upon his old issue of free silver coinage it was visibly impossible for him to win more than a meagre minority of the Electoral votes.

Now will our esteemed contemporary, The Savannah News, inform us when and upon what occasion "the leaders of the Democratic Party" have made any specific statement of reasons for believing that Mr. BRYAN can be elected President? Politics is not sentiment. The leaders of a party cannot be excused if they permit their personal attachment to one man and their admiration for him to blind them to weaknesses that foredoom him to defeat before the people. They cannot, they must not, shut their eyes to plain facts. They betray a great trust if they fail to acquaint themselves with the state of party and public opinion. To loll on easy chairs in committee headquarters talking about BRYAN'S magnificent victory in his own State while Democratic Senators, Democratic newspapers, and Democratic voters are deserting him from sheer conviction that he and his principles are dragging the party down to defeat and disruption is not the whole duty of a leader of the Democracy.

If these leaders know the state of the public mind surely they can tell us where lies BRYAN'S victorious strength. They can put before us the facts that justify their continued confidence in his leadership. The old skilled leaders of the Democratic Party never said "there could be no doubt of the popularity" of their candidate unless they could give figures or trustworthy indications in proof of their assertion. A leader of that old school, confronting such menaces of disaster as those which now darken the pathway of the Democracy would have had the courage and the sense of fidelity to his trust to ask BRYAN for a plain statement of the grounds of his perfectly inexplicable confidence.

The shape which the next campaign will take and the result it is to have will depend upon decisions to be taken within a few weeks. In this grave and critical moment BRYAN and his leaders owe to the party something more than the stock phrases of small politics. If Mr. BRYAN'S ruthless ambition to be again a candidate for the Presidency threatens the ruin and destruction of the party, as it seems to countless Democrats that it does, he has no right to demand of his associates and active supporters the toil and expense of a campaign doomed to so dismal an ending. If he have facts and computations or signs and portents that justify his belief that this impregnable phalanx of Republican States that stretches across the continent from ocean to ocean, with its 285 Electoral votes, is going to melt away before the fervor of his campaign oratory, let him exhibit them, even if in confidence, to Democrats competent to judge of such matters who could assure the party that he and his managers are not the irresponsible mountebanks they appear to be. Assuming that they can fool the party on nominating day next year, do they want to run the risk of fooling it again on election day?

THE KIND OF SCHOOLS NEEDED.

In the course of a little "tiff" with the City Superintendent of Schools the other day Controller COLER, with a reference to Dr. MAXWELL that was neither good-tempered nor pertinent, said:

"What the city needs is more common schools and less of the clay modeling that seems to be Mr. MAXWELL'S hobby. The kind of schools that the people of the present generation have been accustomed to is what is wanted."

This statement probably reflects the opinion of a large number of very respectable and fairly successful persons in the community, but in the form given it by the Controller it is essentially fallacious. No generation could adopt as a finality the kind of schools in which it had itself been trained without putting a stop for a long period to all educational progress. There are, especially in this country, very many parents who earnestly desire that their children shall have a better schooling than they have had themselves, and this desire has made the steady and great advance in our schools possible. It is the vital force in the whole varied and extended system in the Union, and it could not be suspended for a single generation without serious injury.

Nor is Mr. COLER very happy in selecting clay modeling as the type of modern instruction which he thinks to be the most open to objection, the most of what he calls a "hobby." This particular kind of teaching happens to be of the class that has made the modern school more useful and useful to a larger proportion of the children of the people than any other of recent origin. Skillfully given, it serves three most important ends. It arouses the interest of the children, it stimulates and develops faculties that are constantly called into employment in daily life, and it imparts information of direct and indirect value. As compared with the old-fashioned methods depending largely on memorizing alone, the schooling of which this is the type is both efficient and economical. It is one of the triumphs of the professional students of teaching and of that science to which they have given the somewhat unfortunate and much-abused name of "pedagogy," with a particular emphasis on the soft sound of "g."

Nevertheless, there are "hobbies" in the public schools of to-day, and there are respects in which they are not so good as those to which the present generation were accustomed, and if Mr. COLER can use his influence to bring them up to their old standard without losing what they have gained, he will be doing a real service. The chief error, we think, in the modern school is that it tries to do too great a number and variety of things for the scholars. As a consequence, it does not do as well as it ought the smaller number of really essential things. One source of the glaring defects in this direction, and a very fruitful source, is the utterly false and senseless standard of pay and rank among the teachers. By this standard, those are counted "highest" and paid best who teach the older scholars, and the ambition of every teacher, instead of being the attainment of the greatest possible excellence in the line to which he or she is devoted, is to get out of it and into another foolishly classed as superior. Measured by the importance of their work and the number influenced, teachers of children below the age of ten or eleven ought to be of as great ability, and should earn and receive as much pay as the teachers in the high schools. Indeed, it is possible for them to earn, and when they do they should be paid, more than the latter class.

"The three R's" is in the modern teacher's mind usually a term of contempt, but the fundamental and rudimentary instruction that the term implies is in sober earnest by far the most important and valuable that can be given in our public schools, and if it be given in the best form possible, it is a worthy task for the most gifted, highly trained, and faithful teachers. When we remember that this instruction given to children under thirteen at the highest, is all that the great body of our citizens can afford, it is absurd to the point of wickedness that the teachers employed to give this instruction should be the least qualified of all, and that the whole organization of our schools should be framed to perpetuate this crying wrong. It is our judgment, founded on long observation, that the kind of schools now needed are schools devoted to the teaching of such things as can be taught to children under thirteen, with this teaching carried to the very highest excellence by teachers required to be and paid for being of the greatest ability and skill. And we are even prepared to say that until such teaching is afforded for every child in the city entitled to it, the so-called "higher" schools might with perfect safety be treated with a little wholesome neglect. Our whole system is upside down and top-heavy. It ought gradually to be reversed.

THE VICTORY OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

Last Thursday the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 340 to 215 gave an inspiring approval of the work thus far performed by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. It is a stable majority, as far as concerns the defense of the republic. Respect for law, for order, for reform, and a determination to protect republican institutions brought it together.

Up to a certain period it is not difficult to prophesy the career of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. The letter of its programme will have been performed with the conviction by the Senatorial court of MM. GUERIN, DEROULEDE, and their fellow-conspirators, and with the complete execution of the army reforms which the Minister of War, Gen. DE GALLIFFET, has so well devised and is now so thoroughly administering. But after that? With the dawn of 1900 begins the year of the exposition. The Senate will not then hesitate to accord the Government a decree of dissolution. Armed with this the Cabinet will continue in office, for it is impossible to imagine that any serious body of Deputies would care to confront the nation with a general election during the exposition year. And, of course, with such a desire for internal tranquillity prevailing, the possibility of foreign complications is even more remote. Hence in the Autumn session of 1900 one might expect the first signs of dissension to appear in the Cabinet and the first concerted movement made on the part of the Chamber to oust it. So far all is clear. But will we a year hence actually see the passing of the Cabinet—perhaps the most remarkable that the third republic has produced?

For two months prior to the assembling of the Chambers certain members of the Cabinet, notably the Premier and M. MILLERAND, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, made a number of distinctive speeches, in which they spoke of their Government as the "Cabinet of Republican Defense." This phrase is slowly but surely becoming a party cry, around which are rallying the better and more intelligent elements of the Jaurès-Millerand group of Socialists and certain progressive Republicans. Of the desire of the prominent members in the Cabinet to form a strong Parliamentary party of reform there can be no doubt. The words of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU uttered last Thursday are significant. He said that the programme of the Government was "inspired by the wish to constitute a society strong enough to insure respect for the opinion of every one, and impose respect for republican institutions. Our programme will be to serve as a rallying flag for all Republicans."

Much may be accomplished in a year. The radical change that is now taking place in France will rather be broadened than narrowed as time goes on. Fresh vigor has been given to a movement for broader and more observing education. In a very short time this movement will make itself felt in national life. The influence of the exposition on the republic will be very great. Its nature will be such as to inspire enthusiasm in the arts and sciences. The moral effect, too, will be great. These signs may not indicate that a year from now there will be a Parliamentary party strong enough to support the present Cabinet, but it may certainly be taken for granted that there will be a wide difference between the Government whose fortune it may be to succeed the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry and the Ministries under whose administrations the Dreyfus case was kept chose jugée.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

The wave of sympathetic appreciation that swept over the more respectable organs of French public opinion when Sir GEORGE WHITE'S dispatch announcing his defeat at Ladysmith was made known has been noted. It was a personal, an intimate appreciation, that might have been expected from a people to whom the traditions of BAYARD have always been dear. It was the expression of deep-felt emotion, sincere but transitory, unstudied and spontaneous.

But the wave passed. The admiration for brave Englishmen is now lost sight of in the inherent hate for the British Imperial Government. In the language of diplomacy, "the White incident is closed." Not so, however, with the Italian press. In Rome the White affair has evidently developed a permanent feeling of national friendship. Take for example La Tribuna di Roma, which at the outset of the South African trouble sided fiercely with the Boers. After pointing out that Sir GEORGE WHITE'S reverse can have no influence on the ultimate issue of the war, La Tribuna firmly declares, "But even if it had, it would only increase Italy's duty not to forget benefits—little and great—which England rendered us at a time when Italy's future was being decided." These words at once take from the White incident its personal character and give it such a broad and potent significance as has probably never been bestowed upon similar individual action. Such manifestations of gratitude, more touching because of their tardiness and the cause that moved their utterance, cannot but meet with a responsive chord in the heart of England.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That branch of the commuter tribe which lives along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway continues to complain bitterly because the company, in making the recent change from the graded to the uniform system of monthly tickets, provided no rebate or compensation for the many travelers who had already paid under the old system for all or several of the more expensive months and were looking forward to comparatively cheap rates for the rest of the year. Beyond doubt these people have a real grievance, for they began buying tickets on an understanding that was little less than a contract that the average price for twelve months would be a certain amount, and the change of plan forces these particular commuters, for no fault or negligence of their own, to pay during one year an average price appreciably larger. To one complaining patron the General Passenger Agent of the road has replied that the change to the uniform rate was made in compliance with the frequently expressed desire of commuters to be released from the complications and annoyances of the old graded method. "If the graded system," he adds, "had dated from any particular month in the year—say from the 1st of January—we would have deferred putting in the standard system until that month, but as that system starts from any month in the year we had to select arbitrarily some date to put in the new system." All of which is true enough—and entirely irrelevant to the point at issue. Tickets at an unvarying price are certainly somewhat more convenient to the regular commuters, and they are a material saving for the people who live in the suburbs only one or two or three months each year, but the fact remains that by forcing all its old patrons to enter upon the new arrangement at once the road extorts from many of them an amount greater than its advertised rates. This is obviously unjustifiable, and the admitted superiority of the new method over the old one in no wise balances the wrong thus done.

—Ever since the shooting season opened the reports coming in from all parts of the country have shown that the improved ammunition of these days is little less dangerous for the hunters than for the hunted. Men have been killed and wounded literally by the dozen by the far-flying bullets, and not a few experienced sportsmen consider the peril from ignorant or careless rivals too great to be encountered. In Wisconsin, though the open season is not yet half over, the number of fatal accidents has already mounted to six, and nobody knows how many people in that State have been more or less seriously injured. A correspondent of The Chicago Inter Ocean declares that as many men as deer have been shot in Wisconsin, and, though this is a manifest exaggeration, he gives instances enough to prove that the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant immediate action of some sort.

—Both the Britishers and the Boers, according to The Medical Record, are to be congratulated on the healthfulness of the region in which they are carrying on their vigorous arguments. In most wars the victims of disease outnumber largely those of lead and steel, but on the table lands of South Africa the soldier has comparatively little to fear except the arms of his antagonists. Neither yellow fever nor cholera has ever appeared there, so far as known, and many other pests only too familiar in tropical and temperate climes alike are also wanting. Imported smallpox and measles have occasionally made trouble on the Veldt, and there are certain low fevers that one can catch at the right season without much difficulty, while ophthalmia and rheumatism lie in wait for the careless. On the whole, however, the uplands of South Africa can be said to be free from deadly disease, and the air seems to have peculiar germicidal qualities. Were it not for the superiority of Boer over Cuban marksmanship, the British troops would be in vastly less danger than ours were while besieging Santiago. What the conditions will be in the invested towns is a question not to be answered offhand. The English officer of to-day is a sanitarian, however, and, knowing his business, will doubtless do it so long as the falling cannon balls give him any leisure at all. If the field of operations were on the coast, either to the east or the west, it would be another matter. A month of idleness in the neighborhood of Lorenzo Marques would be, for any European army, more disastrous than the loss of a great battle.

—Only "heart interest" need be inserted into a story that comes from Missouri to raise it from the domain of humdrum fact to the loftier heights of romance. Two weeks ago Mr. JOHN DESSBERGER, a resident of Afton, Mo., was happy because he had a Stradivarius violin. Then thieves broke in and stole the precious fiddle, and Mr. DESSBERGER was most unhappy. He advertised a reward of $500 for the recovery of his treasure, but he had few hopes of ever seeing it again. The scene changes to St. Louis and presents HARRY DAUSCH, a boy with $12 and a longing for a violin. HARRY, with an eye for bargains, went to a pawnshop. There he found one instrument that pleased him and several that were only so-so. The violin he wanted cost $15, and therefore he was forced to decide that one of the others would serve his purposes for the time being. It is hardly necessary to reveal that this second-best instrument was Mr. DESSBERGER'S Strad. HARRY'S father discovered that fact and wrote to Mr. DESSBERGER about it. Mr. DESSBERGER made many joyous remarks, and as soon as he thought of it offered to pay the $500 reward. It was refused. Then Mr. DESSBERGER offered to look after HARRY'S musical education. This was accepted. That is the end of the story—which shows how inferior true stories are to those made up out of the heads of professional story-tellers.

—A Louisville physician has been pondering on the question, "Does it pay?" and in an article contributed to The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic declares that it doesn't. The "it" which he pondered was his profession. "Taking everything into consideration," he says, in conclusion, "I think I am perfectly safe in saying that it does not pay financially to be a physician." This is surprising to those of us whose knowledge of medicine was acquired from settling doctor's bills.

PERSONAL NOTES.

James Loyd, a prosperous old citizen of Troup County, Ga., was photographed the other day in the midst of a group of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, numbering fifty-seven. Seven grandchildren were unable to be present at the family union.

* * *

Maine newspapers predict that Judge Andrew Peters Wiswell will succeed John A. Peters as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of their State when the latter retires from the bench in January next. He is a nephew of Judge Peters, and was born in Ellsworth in 1852.

* * *

The Rev. William B. Wallace, a Baptist preacher of Utica, is delivering a series of six sermons on Sunday evenings on "Striking Sayings of Noted Americans." He began with Henry Clay's "I would rather be right than be President." His text was from Proverbs: "Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right."

* * *

C. T. Hills, the wealthiest and one of the oldest and most prominent Masons in Muskegon, Mich., is to build a handsome Masonic Temple of brick, with stone trimmings, in that town for the use of the order. It is to resemble a castle, and be 132 feet long, 66 feet wide, and three stories in height. The building is to be dedicated next Spring.

* * *

Prof. A. E. Dolbear of Tufts College said in a paper on "Electricity and Civilization," which he read at a dinner of the Universalist Club in Boston, that while there is a limit to the speed of the ordinary steam locomotive, there is practically none to the electric motor, and with it one may yet make the journey from Boston to this city in two hours.

IN DEFENSE OF MAJOR SMITH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much is being made at this stage of the contest for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Regiment of my alleged testimony before the court of inquiry, and it would seem that I am considered to have been the chief witness against Lieut. Col. (now Major) Clinton H. Smith, because I was sent on the night of the battle of San Juan to communicate an order to Col. Downs from Gen. Kent, and found the Colonel with Lieut. Col. Smith in the rear.

It is presumed that my testimony to that effect impeaches the courage of Lieut. Col. Smith. It does nothing of the kind, and, as I have unconsciously contributed to this grossly unjust imputation upon a brave man, I ask this opportunity for my own sake and for the truth of history to let the public know exactly what I saw and did on San Juan. That I found Col. Downs and Lieut. Col. Smith some distance in the rear was no reflection upon their valor, as it was dark, the battle had long been over, and they were gathering the men together to bivouac for the night.

The insinuation that I testified that either officer was running away is malicious. Furthermore, it is ridiculous; as when I left San Juan Hill, some time before finding them, darkness had fallen and firing in our front had practically ceased for the night. It was only in the trail where Lieut. Col. Smith was that there was any firing. This was kept up by Spanish sharpshooters stationed in the trees, who maintained a steady fire on individuals and groups passing to and fro in the trail. On my passage along the trail I was only a minute or two behind Col. Downs and Lieut. Col. Smith, so they must have remained in the bloody trail until night fell.

Lieut. Col. Smith run away! Why, several times during the day while the regiment was under a galling fire in the trail I saw him walking up and down our line apparently indifferent to the cross fire which was dropping men on every hand. I was recently made the victim of a fake interview, in which I was made to appear as criticising Lieut. Col. Smith, and the journal that falsified my views refused to publish my denial. I say now, as I said after the battle of San Juan, that if there were another war I should be proud to join any organization under command of Major Smith.

CHARLES F. BOYNTON.
Second Lieut., 71st N. Y. Vols.
New York, Nov. 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Expected Reduction.

Gran'pa Macpherson—How many does two and two make, Donald?

Donald—Six.

Gran'pa—What are ye talking about? Two and two make four.

Donald—Yes, I know; but I thought you'd "beat me down" a bit!—London Punch.

In a Name.

She was engaged to be married to a man named Josiah Snoggs.

"After all," said the friend who wanted to be as clever as possible about it, "what's in a name?"

"A good big bank account," she replied, promptly.

There was considerable real estate in his name, too, but it was hardly necessary to mention that.—Chicago Post.

Clearly So.

"Is he what you would call a cultured person?

"Cultured! Well, I should say so. He knows twice as much about the history of ancient Greece as he does about the history of the United States. And he can do a problem in trigonometry in one-third the time it would take him to calculate the interest on a ninety-day note. Cultured! Well, I guess!"—Washington Star.

THE MAN WITH MUCH ADVICE.

From The Chicago News.

When we came out the schoolhouse red
And started out to earn our bread
A-clerking down to Peter's Ford
At ten a month, including board,
Old Fogg would say with loving pat:
"You oughter be doing better than that!"

When we'd been clerking quite awhile,
And laid aside a greenback pile,
We bought our boss out, stock and store,
And hung our name above the door.
One day old Fogg came in to chat—
"You oughter be doing better than that!"

When we had built up quite a trade
A man came in one day for aid;
His name was Fogg, his nose was red.
We gave him enough for meal and bed,
And yet he murmured through his hat:
"You oughter be doing better than that!"

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

LORD KITCHENER OPENS THE NILE VALLEY FOR TOURISTS.—Lord Kitchener's expected decisive battle with the Khalifa did not occur. Lord Kitchener appeared in battle array at Jebel Gedir, but the bird had flown. His Lordship has now returned to Cairo. Squadrons of cavalry and of the camel corps will continue to cover the territory extending 100 miles south of Khartoum. Of course the Anglo-Egyptian authorities recognize the fact that the capture of Abdullah is necessary to complete the extinction of the superstition of which he is the exponent, but Lord Kitchener believes that the Khalifa is out of harm's way, at least for the season. It is also reported that the dervish hosts, which after the battle of Omdurman consisted of about 6,000 men, have now dwindled to less than 3,000. During his expedition against the Khalifa, Lord Kitchener ascended the Nile 400 miles and penetrated fifty miles inland to within thirty miles of the Khalifa, whom he found in retreat. Being unable to surprise the dervishes, the Sirdar decided not to continue the long chase.

Lord Kitchener will proclaim the Soudan open to all comers early in December. At that time it is expected the railway, the construction of which has been delayed by storms, will be completed to Khartoum. The Sirdar has organized a tourist service between Wady Halfa and Khartoum, with dining and sleeping cars for eighteen passengers, and a small hotel will shortly be opened at Khartoum.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.—The recently announced action of the French Budget Committee in knocking off the Government allowances for thirty-five Bishoprics, 7,000 vicariats, and for supporting the French Embassy at the Vatican, has been seriously objected to by Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, who is also Minister of Public Worship, and M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood in Paris, however, that the committee still holds to its decision.

Notwithstanding M. Delcassé's proclaimed attitude, the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, says that the new Papal Nuncio in Paris, MGR. Lorenzelli, has informed the Pope that the replies given to him by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the intentions of the Government toward the religious corporations were evasive and unsatisfactory. In fact, the Roman journal declares that M. Delcassé pointed out to the Papal Nuncio that the growing friendliness between the Vatican and Germany is displeasing to France, and that a change must take place before the French Government can be expected to listen to Vatican representations on behalf of French religious orders.

It is believed in clerical circles in Rome that in order to save the embassy to the Vatican, and the corresponding Nunciature in Paris, the Pope will instruct the French religious bodies not to oppose the Government programme for placing those bodies and their property under strict State control. For a long time past, it is pointed out, the French Church has followed a political tendency by no means in accordance with the instructions of the Pope. It is supposed by some prelates that should the Pope be able in certain delicate matters to deal with the French religious bodies through the Government the result would be better.

INSTRUCTION FOR RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES recently mentioned a series of decrees which had been promulgated by the Russian Government to promote her colonization policy in Manchuria. The object of these decrees is solely for the Russianization of the territory in question. A recent number of the Russian Official Gazette contains some particulars concerning a new decree which has a greater diplomatic and political significance than any of those mentioned.

The document referred to is on the foundation of the Eastern Institute ostensibly for instruction in Asiatic languages at Vladivostok in connection with Russia's railway advance into Manchuria. But as the institution is to be permanent, and as it is supposed Russian military officers will receive instruction there, the decree is believed to be of more importance than is indicated on the surface. The total amount appointed to be spent within the next three years on this establishment, which the decree merely announces, is "to prepare young men for administrative, commercial, and industrial posts in East Asiatic Russia and the adjoining States," is 411,350 rubles, 89,000 rubles being for the construction of the buildings, 25,000 rubles for furnishing them, and the balance for the expenses of maintenance. The course of instruction will last four years, and will be divided into four sections for the teaching respectively of the Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, and Manchu languages, accompanied in all four sections by Chinese as the principal subject of study, and also English, the study of French being optional.

The institute will be under the Governor General of the Amur Province and the Minister of Education in St. Petersburg. Elaborate rules are laid down for the appointment of Inspectors and professors, which will be made by imperial order.

THE BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION REACHES ANTWERP.—Mail advices from Antwerp announce the arrival there of the Belgian antarctic expedition on board La Belgica. The voyage homeward from South America, it is said, was long and tedious, the vessel being driven by adverse winds close to Newfoundland. This is the expedition to which Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn was attached as surgeon. He left La Belgica last Summer at Montevideo. The story of some of the important work performed by the expedition has already been published through an interview with the doctor. A fortnight ago La Belgica put into Boulogne, where she was painted and generally overhauled in anticipation of her reception at Antwerp.

It will be recalled that the expedition was a private enterprise under the patronage of the Belgian Government, and was organized by M. Adrien de Gerlache, who commanded it. It sailed from Antwerp a little over two years ago. The research, and discoveries made by the scientists who accompanied the expedition are now said to be of more importance than was at first supposed.

Leaving Punta Arenas on Dec. 14, 1897, the expedition explored Graham's Land, Palmer's Land, and Trinity Land. It discovered a strait separating an important archipelago, known as Palmer's, from the mainland. The voyagers remained for fifteen months in the South Polar regions, and during this period a number of magnetic and meteorological observations were recorded. The expedition returns with a fine collection of fauna, and, what is said to be of the greatest importance, the material results of the deep-sea research which formed part of the programme of the mission. The deepest known sounding to the south of Cape Horn was obtained at a depth of 4,000 meters between that cape and the South Shetland Islands. The lowest temperature registered was 43 degrees below zero Centigrade, or 77 degrees of frost Fahrenheit.

ITALY'S PARLIAMENT HOUSE UNSAFE FOR OCCUPANCY.—The Italian Parliament convenes to-morrow but the Chambers will not meet, as usual, in the Montecitorio Palace, that building having been found to be in a state of imminent collapse. The opening of Parliament will take place in the Senate House, to prepare which has cost the Government 35,000 lire.

Several years ago the Government engineers reported the necessity of preparing another hall as soon as "convenient," but the matter was allowed to pass. Last July the Montecitorio Palace was again examined, but it was not until some repairs were being made a few weeks ago that the real state of the building was discovered. Even then the Government believed that the building could be made safe by a few more repairs, and ordered them to be made. The committee of the Chamber was not satisfied, however, and invited private engineers to give their opinion, and a thorough inspection of the palace took place, with the result that not only was the hall found to be too dangerous for the Parliament to meet in, but no one was to be allowed to enter it even for a casual visit. Thus the famous Montecitorio Palace is added to the large number of "condemned" Roman buildings which are allowed to remain a constant menace to surrounding life and property.

At the time of the prosecution of the Socialist Deputies a little over a year ago some Roman wit wrote across the portal of the Montecitorio Palace, that well-known line from Dante: "Lasciate ogni speranza vio ch'entrate!" The Opposition press now says that the passage might have had a more terrible significance if the Chamber Committee had been less faithful to its duty.

AMERICAN SHIPPING GROWS

Navigation Commissioner Reports on Increase and Necessities.

FAVORS THE SUBSIDY BILL

Discusses Various Plans for Government Aid to Develop and Enlarge the Merchant Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain's annual report discloses more satisfactory conditions than have existed in any former year in the bureau's history. The total documented tonnage on June 30, 1899, comprised 22,728 vessels, of 4,864,238 gross tons, the largest since 1865. The tonnage operating under our coasting laws, 21,397 vessels, of 4,015,992 gross tons, is the largest in our history, and greater than the coasting tonnage of any other nation. For the first time our steam tonnage—2,476,011—exceeds the tonnage of all other craft. Our tonnage registered for foreign trade remains small, and last year American vessels carried a fraction less than 9 per cent. of our exports and imports, the smallest percentage in our history.

The world's sea-going sail tonnage in the past quarter of a century has decreased 40 per cent., and the American decrease has been at the average rate. The world's sea-going steam tonnage in the same period has increased 336 per cent, The phenomenal increases have been Norway's, over 1,400 per cent., and Germany's, nearly 700. America's has been only 68 per cent. Within twenty years the United States in sea-going steam tonnage has dropped from second place, next to Great Britain, to the fourth position, below Germany and France. If steamships in foreign trade are alone considered, we are below Norway and Spain.

The report shows that last year European nations and Japan spent over $26,000,000 to promote merchant shipping, while America spent only $998,211.

The reasons which impel other nations to develop their merchant shipping, says Mr. Chamberlain, apply with equal force to the United States. Among them are, first, the relations of the navy to the merchant marine as an element of National defense; second, relations of a merchant marine to insular territory, third, its relations to new markets in Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America; fourth, the necessity for the best ocean mail facilities under the flag; fifth, the relations of the merchant marine to exports and imports and the value of the carrying trade, and, finally, the promotion of shipbuilding and contributory industries.

By various methods of computation the annual value of the ocean carrying trade of the United States is estimated at about $175,000,000, including passenger and immigrant fares and payments for ocean mails to and from the United States.

As to methods, it is argued that discriminating duties on cargoes in foreign vessels or on the tonnage of foreign vessels are an impracticable remedy, on account of the provisions of our treaties with nearly all nations prescribing equal treatment for foreign and American vessels in the matter of duties and cargoes. The same objection applies to the proposition to grant bounties on exports in American vessels, since we are under treaty obligations to grant the same bounties on exports in foreign vessels as in American vessels.

The proposition to grant American registry to foreign built vessels is said not to be feasible. American ship owners and ship builders are united against it, and the cost of operating vessels under the American flag is much greater than the cost of operating foreign vessels. The adopting of the free ship policy by Great Britain has not contributed to her maritime development. Its success in Norway is due to her large maritime population, which renders it necessary for the Government to encourage the purchase of vessels built in Great Britain in order to afford employment for her seamen.

The proposition to develop the merchant marine through ocean mail subsidies is declared to be only a partial solution of the question. The report in the main is devoted to a consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Frye as a substitute for those introduced by Senator Hanna and Representative Payne. The actual maximum expenditure proposed by the bill is in effect fixed at $7,500,000. The new expenditures, assuming that all our vessels registered for foreign trade were fully occupied throughout the year, would be in round numbers $3,000,000.

Before the maximum is reached the capacity of our shipyards must be increased many times, and the tonnage under our flag engaged in the foreign trade multiplied several fold. This increase in the capacity of our shipyards and in our tonnage in foreign trade will show ability on our part to compete on more nearly even terms with foreign nations. The pro rata reductions in compensation provided for when the maximum expenditure of $9,000,000 is reached will thus coincide with the lessened need of Government assistance.

During the decade ending 1898 our shipyards produced only 213,000 gross tons of ocean steamships, while in the same period German yards turned out 850,000 gross tons and British yards 9,680,000 gross tons. The difference in the cost of construction and operation of American and British vessels is considered in some detail.

It is also pointed out that of 362 steamships of fourteen knots or over now in existence in the world over 80 per cent. are receiving in one form or another assistance from the Governments to which they belong, aggregating upward of $20,000,000. This is deemed justification for the proposition in the bill to give a distinct allowance to American steamships of fourteen knots or upward. Comparison is made at length between these special rates under the bill with the eight principal British ocean mail contracts, and it is shown that, while the British mail contracts involve the annual payment of $3,900,000, the payments under this bill designed as an offset to the British payments for similar services with similar vessels under the American flag would be $3,580,000.

The bill would be inadequate if it were proposed to parallel British lines, especially those to Asia and Australia. The American lines which will be established under the bill, however, to those quarters of the globe will not be compelled to pay Suez Canal tolls, and the compensation proposed will thus be adequate. Comparison is also made in detail with the new North German Lloyd subsidy of $1,320,000, and it is shown that corresponding American steamships under this bill would receive $1,295,000, though the cost of building and operating the German steamships is much lower than the corresponding cost of American vessels.

The report also recommends moderate increase in our tonnage taxes, equalizing them with those imposed at the principal European ports; favors the passage of bills applying the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, and merchant seamen to Hawaii and Puerto Rico, thus bringing those Islands under the coasting laws of the United States. It is recommended that vessels owned by Cubans be placed by law on an equality with vessels belonging to the most favored nations.

Under an existing statute it has been necessary to impose a tonnage tax of $1 per gross ton—practically prohibitory—upon such vessels, and this injustice both to ourselves and the Cubans can be remedied only by legislation.

Attention is directed to the menace to navigation resulting from long tows of coal barges along the Atlantic Coast, especially at New York, Boston, and other important harbors, and of large timber rafts on the Pacific Coast.

Monster Benefit Euchre Party.

A meeting was held in Cathedral School Hall, East Fiftieth Street, last night to complete arrangements for a mammoth progressive euchre party, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, Wednesday night, Jan. 10, 1900. The proceeds will be given to the Rev. Dr. Daniel Burke to aid in the completion of the Church of St. Philip Neri, Bedford Park, of which he is pastor. The various committees assured Dr. Burke that no less than 2,400 players would take part in the game. These will be divided into fifty sections, each section under the management of some woman prominent in church work. A concert will follow the awarding of over 200 prizes, and a reception will also be held.

FILIPINOS GET FRIENDLY

Welcome MacArthur's Troops on Their March to the North.

ADVANCE IS MADE BY TRAIN

Expedition Is Delayed at Moncada by Wrecks to Two Locomotives and Fifty-four Cars.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—The following dispatches have been received here from correspondents accompanying the American advance northward:

"Gerona, Nov. 18.

"Gen. MacArthur entered Gerona, as already cabled, this afternoon. The insurgents had fled last Monday, after burning the station. Nothing else was destroyed by them. Gerona is the first town along the Manila-Dagupan Railway line where the natives did not run at the approach of the Americans. The padres offered quarters in the church and convent. The town has one good house. It is the seat of heavy English sugar interests.

"The trip here was a hard one, and occupied six hours in covering seven miles and a half, most of the time being spent in fording a quarter of a mile flood running out of the Rio Tarlac. We have no wagons and pack mules and native bearers carry all our supplies.

"The natives here say that Bayambang was occupied last Sunday by mounted troops, probably Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Lawton's division. The people here are of a better class than we have usually found, and they welcomed the Americans, as they evidently realize that their agricultural interests will revive.

"Gen. MacArthur said this evening:

"'We seem to be entering a different political atmosphere. The people here seem to be less attached to Aguinaldo's cause than those in many towns we have entered on the railroad line.'

"The command will move northward at daybreak to-morrow toward Bayambang. Gerona will be garrisoned with two companies of the Ninth Infantry, assisted by two companies of the Thirty-sixth.

"Immediately on entering Gerona Slavden's scouts moved up the track toward Paniqui. On the way they encountered an intrenched party of insurgents, whom they drove back, then entering the town and capturing four locomotives and thirteen cars, as already cabled. They learned that 500 insurgents had left the town in the course of the afternoon."

"Paniqui, Nov. 18.

"Gen. MacArthur's troops arrived from Gerona in the course of the morning. The railroad beyond this point has not been destroyed. The captured railway stock is being repaired to handle supplies. The expedition will go north toward Bayambang probably to-day. The Signal Corps is constructing lines with great rapidity.

"A native courier from Bayambang reports that the American troops left the town soon after they entered and that many natives remain, although no insurgents.

"Gen. MacArthur discovered here Major Joneson, formerly Chief Surgeon on the staff of the Filipino commander, Gen. Mascardo. He resides at Bacolor, and is about to return there to resume his practice. Major Joneson says that all respectable Filipinos are disgusted with the behavior of the insurgents and are very glad that the Americans have the upper hand.

"A continuous procession of refugees is entering Paniqui from the north, indicating the proximity of other American troops, probably off the railroad line. These refugees say that the insurgents have not known which way to turn, with the Americans occupying so many places in the north.

"Paniqui is a rich sugar town. Some of the wealthy Chinese and the poorer natives fled at the first approach of our troops, but they are now confidently returning. The rain has ceased, the weather is fine, and the country is drying rapidly."

"Moncada, Nov. 19.

"Advancing through the enemy's country by train from Paniqui, a distance of five miles, the Americans reached Moncada, where the natives have displayed a friendly disposition.

"The tain is stalled here by the wreck of two locomotives and fifty-four cars, evidently intentional, on the main track. The freight house and station had been burned. No attempt will be made to save the wrecked rolling stock, but the track will be cleared, and as soon as two small breaks have been repaired the expedition will continue northward. Thus far the advance has been a complete success.

"Capt. Carr of the Signal Corps has laid a wire from Paniqui."

$500,000 FIRE IN PERSIA.

Town of Resht, on the Caspian Sea, Burns All Day Thursday.

TEHERAN, Nov. 20.—A terrible fire broke out Wednesday night in Resht, about fifteen miles southeast of Enzellee, on the Caspian Sea, and raged throughout Thursday. It is estimated that property of the value of £100,000 was destroyed.

Resht, which is in the Province of Ghilan, Persia, has for some years imported large quantities of Russian manufactured goods, and has done a considerable export trade in silks, fruits, and gallnuts. The population at the latest census was 20,000.

President Loubet Unveils a Statue.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—President Loubet unveiled in the Place de la Nation to-day a statue symbolizing the triumph of the Republic. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and all the other members of the Cabinet were present. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense crowd. There was an imposing procession of municipal functionaries and labor delegations. Everywhere M. Loubet was greeted with cheers, and the demonstration passed off without serious incident.

Dr. Doty Sails for Home.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Countess of Minto, wife of the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, is a passenger on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania, which left Queenstown for New York to-day. The Campania takes also Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York.

Civil War in British New Guinea.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says that a disastrous civil war has broken out in the British possession of New Guinea, eleven villages having been obliterated, with a heavy slaughter of the inhabitants.

Earl's Son to Marry Boston Girl.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Hon. Archibald Lionel Bethune, second son of the Earl of Lindsay, will soon be married to Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of W. A. Tucker of Boston.

The Shamrock Arrives in Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Shamrock, which left New York Nov. 2, arrived in the Clyde at midnight.

Euchre Party to Aid Little Mothers.

A euchre party will be held in the parlors of the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, to benefit the Little Mothers' Aid Association of 304 East Twenty-first Street. It will be under the patronage of Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Mrs. S. C. T. Dodd, Mrs. B. F. Hooper, Mrs. W. H. Oakley, Mrs. John M. Duncan, and others. Many handsome prizes will be offered. Tickets can be obtained of the patronesses or at the hotel.

Harry K. Parsons Drowned.

The body of Harry K. Parsons, twenty-three years old, of 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was found in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Parsons, who was unmarried, left home on Nov. 6, but his parents thought he had gone to Chicago, and did not report his absence to the police until a few days ago. A considerable amount of money and some jewelry were found on the body, and this led the police to accept the theory advanced by the young man's father, that death was the result of an accident.

CHRIST'S LAWS OF LIFE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Says They Were Not Those of the Puritans or of Present Day Extremists.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke last evening before the People's Institute at Cooper Union on "Christ's Laws of Life." It was the first of a series of five addresses that he will deliver upon the subject.

The large hall was well filled, and when the clergyman stepped forward on the platform he was warmly greeted. He started out by remarking that Christ had been mentioned nearly fifty times in the Gospels as a teacher or master, but to the lecturer He was more than a schoolmaster, for he recognized Him as his authority and his Lord and Saviour. However, in the lecture he would speak of Him as the schoolmaster or teacher, and would interpret the meaning of His teachings as he understood them without defending them or apologizing for them or criticising them, and in order to do that he would turn to one of the Disciples—Paul—who epitomized Christ's teachings when he said that "denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world, looking for the blessed hope and appearance of the glory of our great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

The text which Dr. Abbott quoted, he said, could be divided into four parts of the relations of man to the material universe; the relations in which he stands to society and consequently the duties which he owes to his fellow-men, the relation in which he stands to God and the laws of the universe, and the relation in which he stands to the future. The speaker called attention to the condition of society in Christ's time, when, he said, the wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few half of the people being slaves under the other half, scarcely saved from starvation by the largesses of the Government and the wealthy, while the wealthy had so much wealth that they spent fabulous sums of money to gratify their gluttony and passions.

Some of the reformers of the time, he continued, went to the other extreme, as the Stoics and the Essenes of Palestine. "There are also extremists now," he said, "who make a distinction between playing cards and playing dominos, between the theatre and a waxworks show. There are men who drink coffee and eat pies until their complexions are yellow and pasty, and think they are temperate because they do not drink beer. Jesus Christ did not make those distinctions. He lived as a man among men, and He began His life by making wine to add to the festivities. He never declined invitations to feasts, but went to all, to the poor as well as to the rich. He took the things of life and enjoyed them, and what he did He devised others to do, and He made use of festivities to illustrate the Kingdom of God. He was not an ascetic. His Disciples told the believers that they were free men. Men said of Him that He was a friend of publicans and sinners, and He was. They also said He was a glutton and a wine bibber, but that was false.

"Men are happy according to what they are and not to what they have. Blessedness depends upon character—on how to live and not where to live. All things were made to be serviceable to man, to build him up and make him wiser and better. There is many a man who can load his table with luxuries and whose digestion will not allow him to enjoy them. There are men who can buy costly paintings and who have no eye for art. There are men who can get up large libraries, but who can understand only the ledger and the day book."

Dr. Abbott advocated the opening of libraries and museums on Sunday, so as to give the toiling masses an opportunity to develop their intellects. He added: "I hope to see the time when they will have also other days on which they can go there. The Puritans shut the theatres, prohibited the novel, tore the pictures from the walls, and broke the colored glass in the windows of the churches. But those things have come back. The pictures are rehung, the theatres are reopened, and the novel is come to stay. Christ taught that things are for man, and not man for things."

After the lecture the people in the audience were permitted to ask questions. One asked whether the first or the second chapter of Genesis contained the correct version of the creation. Dr. Abbott said that neither chapter gave a scientific account, and that the value of the stories was in their moral teachings and not in the scientific accounts respecting the creation.

"Is Christ's kingdom of heaven a democracy?" asked a young man. Many laughed at the question, but Dr. Abbott said he would put it in his pocket and speak of it in his fifth lecture.

CREW OF THE CELINA HERE.

Boat Wrecked on One of the Bahamas Because Natives Refused Aid.

The Ward Line steamship Santiago, which arrived here yesterday, had as passengers Capt. Murray and the mate, boatswain, cook, and six colored seamen, constituting the crew of the schooner Celina, which was wrecked on Oct. 29 on the Island of Abace, one of the Bahamas, while bound on a voyage from Philadelphia to Galveston.

The Celina, a three-master, had on board 532 tons of coal, and was making fair progress, when the lookout reported "breakers ahead." Capt. Murray let go both anchors, and brought up "all standing" on the lee shore of the island. Observing a number of people patrolling the shore he hoisted signals of distress, to which, however, no attention was paid.

No assistance whatever was rendered the vessel, and on Oct. 28, the wind having increased to a hurricane, one of the cable chains parted, and on the evening of the 29th the starboard anchor chain parted in three places, and the vessel went ashore in six feet of water and broke her back. The Captain and crew clung to the wreck, and the next day were taken off on rafts and in boats. They were later taken on a coasting schooner to Nassau, whence the American Consul sent them to New York.

"The reason the natives did not render us assistance," said the mate, "was because most of the inhabitants were wreckers, and instead of being impelled by human impulses, were waiting for the vessel to break up, so that they might profit by the flotsam and jetsam."

COUNTERFEIT IN OFFERTORY.

Spurious Coin Discovered by Commissioner Rowe, Church Warden.

United States Commissioner Lindsley Rowe of Jersey City is one of the Wardens of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. One of his duties is to assist in making the collections. On Sunday last he found among the coins on the plate a counterfeit. This he took, and on reaching his home mutilated the coin with a chisel. In relating the incident Commissioner Rowe said it was his sworn duty to confiscate and deface any counterfeit coin that should come under his notice. "I have been obliged in this way," said Mr. Rowe, "to seize several coins shown me by friends who treasured them as curiosities. On one occasion a storekeeper showed me a dozen small coins he had in his till. He said he would try and run them off on some one as he thought he had a right to do. He was disposed to refuse to surrender them, but I told him if he did not he would render himself liable to imprisonment for knowingly having counterfeit coins in his possession. The fact that he intended to get rid of them if possible only made his case worse.

"But I don't get many of them now. My friends have learned that it is not safe to exhibit counterfeit coins in my presence."

Organ Concert at the Old First Church.

In the "Old First" Church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock William C. Carl will give the second of the series of free Autumnal organ recitals. Miss Marguerite Hall, the mezzo-soprano, will appear and sing "My Heart Ever Faithful" (with violin obbligato,) by J. S. Bach and Frederick William Ortmann will play the Romanza from the Beethoven Violin Concerto. Mr. Carl will play several novelties, including a "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," by Philip Wolfrum.

Organ Recital in Plymouth Church.

G. Waring Stebbins will give his twenty-sixth free organ recital to-morrow evening on the great organ in Plymouth Church. He will be assisted by Robert H. Stanley, bass. Mr. Stebbins has prepared a program which will consist largely of novelties from the pens of the newer English composers.

Inspection of St. Luke's Home.

Many invitations have been sent out by the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Home, at Broadway and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for an inspection of the building and its equipments, which is to be held Saturday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. J. J. Benedict is the Chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment which is being prepared for the occasion.

COLOMBIA'S REVOLUTION

The Government Is Impressing Men Into the Defending Army.

FORCES LOANS AT HIGH RATES

Heavy Fighting Is Reported—Rebels Lack Arms, but Their Cause Is Daily Gaining Strength.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 19.—The British steamer Atrato, from Barranquilla Tuesday and Colon Friday, reports a widespread revolutionary movement in Colombia and a grave outlook. Her cargo she landed with difficulty, and she was unable to secure an outward cargo owing to the suspension of inland transportation.

The Government is recruiting an army by impressment under martial law, and is levying forced loans in Colon, Barranquilla, Panama, and Carthagena, where the Colombians have been taxed $25 each at 12 per cent. interest, with the alternative of $100 fine or enlistment.

Foreigners are excluded, but commercial houses in Colon and Panama are subjected to a forced loan of $100,000 at 12 per cent., under a guarantee of railroad subvention. Business is practically suspended; famine prices prevail, and foreign exchange is at 800.

Foreigners are regarded with suspicion, the Government claiming that the strength and popularity of the revolution are due to foreign support.

The passengers of the Atrato complain that they experienced difficulty, and in some instances indignity, when securing passports to leave the country.

There was heavy fighting last Wednesday on the Magdalena River. The Government claims to have won a victory. The revolution is retarded owing to a lack of arms, but, according to advices brought by the Atrato, is daily gaining strength.

BURGLAR IN A DRESS SUIT.

Similarly Attired Guests at a Chicago Party Give Chase—Fugitive Tries to Hire an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Madison Park society turned out late last night to indulge in a new function—a burglar hunt in evening dress. Every one participating, even the burglar, was so costumed.

The affair was opened by Mrs. A. F. Merrill, who discovered a stranger, faultlessly dressed, examining the jewels in her boudoir. She screamed, and he jumped out of the window, not, however, before bowing politely and saying, "Pardon me." She gave the alarm, and the guests at the next door party ceased dancing, ran out and gave chase.

Off under the electric lights ran the man opening his crush hat as he went, and hot at his heels came the others carrying canes, guitars, and mandolins.

The fashionable burglar was fleet of foot, and he stopped a moment to hire an automobile, which stood in front of a residence. It was engaged, and he had to proceed on foot, greatly to his annoyance, when some one called for the police, and after a time a patrol wagon joined the chase. As the pursuers appeared to gain on him he vaulted the park fence, and disappeared among the trees.

Later Inspector Hunt arrested a man in evening dress, who appeared to be out of breath from running. The prisoner refused to give his name, and said he was trying to catch the last train south.

THE PATRIA IS STRANDED.

Liner, Still Burning, Is on the Kentish Coast Apparently Entirely Gutted —Capt. Frolich Talks.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Hamburg-American liner Patria, Capt. Frölich, which caught fire in the English Channel last Wednesday, while on her way from New York, for Hamburg, and which was finally abandoned Thursday noon, when all attempts to tow her to some port had failed, now lies between Walmar and the South Foreland, on the Kentish coast. The depth of the water an hour previous to her sinking, was seven fathoms. She is still on fire forward, but there is no smoke abaft the bridge. At low water she will be partly dry.

Apparently the fire has completely gutted her and rendered her a total wreck. The surveyors could not get on board to-day, but they will do so as soon as possible, in order to ascertain what the prospects are of any salvage.

Arrangements are being made to lighten the vessel. The partial submersion has materially diminished the fire, which, it is thought, will be extinguished.

A Trinity House steamer is in attendance.

The Patria had an adventurous time after she was abandoned. The Ostend fishing boats, which first took her in tow, called after a few hours for the assistance of the steamer Prestonia, which began towing her down the Channel. Then the Hamburg tug Hansa, with Capt. Frölich on board, appeared and assisted the towing. After the Patria was run ashore the Hansa returned to Cuxhaven.

CUXHAVEN, Nov. 19.—Capt. Frölich of the Patria, in the course of an interview today, made the following statement:

"I knew nothing of the fire until the Patria was off Folkestone, where I promptly brought the ship up. There was a panic among the passengers, otherwise they could have saved their personal belongings. The fire, however, had such a strong hold of the fore hatch as to prevent us reaching the heavier baggage. The vessel is now only a shell, and there is little hope of realizing much."

"The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The passengers were warned and came rushing up. Shortly afterward smoke and flames began to belch from the saloon staterooms and the promenade deck. Then I ordered the boats out. The men worked splendidly, and in a quarter of an hour all the passengers were in the boats.

"The crew elected to remain with me, although they had an offer to go aboard the Ceres, and they worked manfully at the pumps until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the fire had gained so much headway that it was dangerous to remain longer. I then ordered the crew to take to the boats.

"An hour or two later we sighted the Athesia, which picked us up. After the Athesia abandoned the Patria, we met the Hansa. I boarded her, and we returned, to find the Patria off the Goodwins. We saved six Frenchmen who had boarded the burning steamer, and who were in a precarious condition.

"The fire, in my judgment, originated in the overheating of the linseed bags."

RAILWAY LABORERS KILLED.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, Nov. 19.—Six men were killed and four seriously, if not fatally, injured in an accident this evening on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad at Humboldt, twenty miles west of Sioux Falls.

A construction train was backing out of Humboldt when a handcar bearing thirty-five Italians came around a curve. The Italians saw their danger and jumped from the car, which caught under the rear of the caboose, and this and the flatcar next to it were wrecked. On the flatcar were twenty Italian laborers, five of whom were killed outright and five more injured.

A relief train with three doctors went from Sioux Falls and brought the wounded here. One of the injured died en route to this city. Of the dead, Brook Cobelman is an American. The rest are Italians. As soon as the wreck occurred the Italians made threats against the train crew, who were compelled to pull out at once to save their lives.

Pet Dog Club's Bench Show.

The annual bench show of the American Pet Dog Club will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1. More than 1,000 dogs, representing the several breeds of the pet variety, have been entered. The patronesses of the show are the Princess of Wales, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. J. Wilton Brooks, Miss Callender, Mrs. Edward Fales Coward, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss De Forest, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Charles Hillhouse, Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Adolph Landenburg, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mrs. Clement Scott, Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. James Wright.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

MR. ARTHUR NEVIN'S CONCERT.

American Compositions Heard at the National Arts Club.

Mr. Arthur Nevin, a younger brother of Mr. Ethelbert Nevin, an American composer, whose music has gained some popularity, gave a recital of some of his own compositions yesterday afternoon at the National Arts Club, in West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Nevin studied his art in Berlin, where he was a pupil of O. B. Boise, and where his "Lorna Doone" suite had the distinction of a performance by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch, formerly well known to Americans as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The suite was also played in the course of the past Summer by the Kaltenborn Orchestra at the St. Nicholas Garden.

The compositions heard yesterday afternoon in the handsome art gallery of the club were two piano pieces called "As the Moon Rose" and "Culprit Fay," and the following songs: "Immortal Love," "My Love Is Like the Red, Red Rose," "Via Sacra," "Were I a Star," "Ich hab' in Traum geweinet," and "Barcarole." There was also to have been a recitation of Owen Meredith's "Aux Italiens" by Mrs. Judith Beroide Marshall by way of intermission, but the lady was sick and unable to appear. Mr. Nevin presented only compositions which were slight in texture, as the room was not suitable to the performance of large works, and the composer, whose voice is a small one, was his own singer.

The songs all showed a pretty vein of melody and a nice feeling for harmony, and some of the accompaniments proved to be written with facility and musical skill. That of the "Barcarole" was especially piquant and graceful. No doubt if the songs had been sung by a better singer than Mr. Nevin, they would have made a still more favorable impression. The two piano numbers were revealed as compositions of a sort suited to the salon, the second one being especially thin in thematic matter. An audience of considerable size listened with manifest kindness and rewarded the composer with generous applause.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERT.

Mark Hambourg and Petschnikoff the Soloists of the Evening.

The third of the series of Sunday evening concerts by the Kaltenborn Orchestra at Carnegie Hall took place last night in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever seen in the house at a similar entertainment. The cause of the crowding of the auditorium was to be found in the fact that Mark Hambourg, the young Russian pianist, and Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, were the chief soloists of the evening. Although the name of the second of these was not announced till yesterday that seemed to be soon enough to fill the house. Consorted with the two celebrities of the occasion was a young soprano named Ruby Cutter, who made her début under the favoring circumstances of the night.

Place aux dames. Let Miss Cutter be dismissed first. She is gifted with a flexible voice of charming freshness and pretty quality, quite suitable to the colorature music which she essayed. But she has not a good method. Her middle and lower high tones are alone well placed. The low notes are produced too far back and the same thing is the fault with the highest ones. Her habit of throwing her head back in emitting high tones is one which she will need to drop or she will never get a good quality in them. Mr. Hambourg played last night the "Fantaisie Hongroise" of Liszt, a familiar show piece, and he played it indifferently. His tempi were alarming, and his power tremendous. His fingers must be made of steel. But one longed in vain for a moment of clear singing on the instrument and for an instant of repose. It was a performance to amaze but not to please a truly musical ear.

Mr. Petschnikoff was heard in the Wieniawski concerto, a very grateful piece of violin music. He played much better than he did at the Philharmonic rehearsal of Friday. His tone was clearer and rounder, and there was more finish in his phrasing. His technics in the intricate passages were again such as to command praise, and in "The Swan" of Saint-Saëns, which he played for an encore, he gave a delightful exhibition of cantabile work. The orchestra, under Mr. Kaltenborn, was heard at its best in "Les Préludes" of Liszt, which is one of the young conductor's battle horses.

CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Emma Nevada and Nahan Franko's Orchestra the Leading Performers.

Mme. Emma Nevada and Nahan Franko's Orchestra were the performers that attracted a goodly number of music lovers to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The event was the second of the popular-priced series of concerts under Mr. Sanger's management. Rear Admiral Schley occupied a box in the first tier nearly opposite the stage.

Mme. Nevada sang Felicien David's "Air du Mysol," from "The Pearl of Brazil," and the cavatina "Ah Fus a Lui," from "Traviata," her superb voice and perfect method surmounting every difficulty with ease. For encores she sang an English ballad by Arnold, "The Star-Spangled Banner," in recognition of Rear Admiral Schley's presence, and, in response to tumults of applause, "The Last Rose of Summer."

The orchestra was beautifully balanced, and was held well in hand by Director Franko. The accompaniments gave true support to the singers, but were never obtrusive, while the orchestral numbers were excellently rendered. The overture from the "Fledermaus" possessed the true swing of the Waltz King, and Nicolai's music in the overture from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was most artistically performed.

Miss Clara Kalisher, the contralto of the evening, possesses youth, beauty, and an extremely well-trained voice, whose quality is particularly rich in the middle register. Her voice was at its best in the aria "Ah! Mon Fils," from Meyerbeer's "Prophet." She also sang Gluck's "Divinities du Styx," and received a generous share of applause.

Others who assisted in the evening's programme were Miss Isabella Beaton, a finished pianist, and Miss Clara Farrington, who executed the first movement of Bruch's Concerto in D minor for violin. Orton Bradley was the accompanist, and Otto Staeckert played a flute obligato to one of Mme. Nevada's solos with taste and expression.

The Arion Concert.

The first concert of the Arion for the present season attracted the throng which always packs the clubhouse to its utmost capacity. The society had the assistance of Miss Butt, contralto; Mr. Van Eweyk, baritone, and Mr. David Mannes, violinist. Mr Mannes was evidently suffering from nervousness, and failed to do himself anything like the justice in the Bruch G minor concerto. But Mr. Van Eweyk sang a series of four German songs very acceptably, and Miss Butt's singing of the Schubert lieder evoked great and deserved applause, to which she responded with an English ballad. But the chorus was, as usual, the main attraction. Perhaps its best work in vigor and volume of tone was done in the last selection, Podbertsky's stirring and triumphal "Kaiser Karl," for chorus and orchestra.

MR. HOBART GROWING WEAKER.

Friends of the Vice President Not as Hopeful as They Have Been.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Vice President Hobart passed the greater part of the day sitting at the bedroom window, at times reading the newspapers, and having Mrs. Hobart read to him. He took less food than usual. This seems to indicate that his stomach trouble has returned.

Mr. Hobart appeared to be as cheerful as ever, and took a lively interest in the topics of the day as presented by the newspapers. There is no perceptible change in his condition, but his friends are not as hopeful as they have been. They believe the Vice President is gradually growing weaker.

Dr. D. Webster Prentiss Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Dr. D. Webster Prentiss, a lifelong resident of this city and well known as a physician and naturalist, died to-day, aged fifty-six years.

Lady Grooms Are London's Latest.

From The London Chronicle.

The lady groom is the latest acquisition to the ranks of feminine employments. It is certainly very dull for a young lady to ride in the park or elsewhere with only a groom in attendance riding behind her at a discreet distance; it must be far more agreeable for her to ride in company with a cheerful person of her own sex, where social position allows of her riding side by side. A London riding mistress has hit on this happy idea, and no doubt the profession of riding companion will soon find many followers, both in town and country.

ODD LEGEND OF BLOCK ISLAND.

Strange Reappearance of the Ship Palatine, That Was Wrecked and Looted by Pirates.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, Nov. 19.—The quaintest and most original community on the American coast is Block Island. It is a miniature world, in which the customs and habits of 150 years ago still prevail. Every head of a household on the island is both a fisherman and a farmer. By both occupations he manages to eke out a fair living. Nowhere in this country are the old traditions and legends cherished more than on Block Island. The native is superstitious. He revels in legendary lore, and recites tales of century-old pirates, mythical shipwrecks, and grizzly spectres with studious avidity.

During the month of November a majority of the islanders, or at least those who are descended from the ancient settlers of the community, look for the appearance of the Palatine, the phantom ship. Readers of Dana and Whittier will remember the phantom ship of Block Island, which, according to the tale, precedes a disastrous storm.

The wife of one of the hotel owners on the island insists that the Palatine spectre was seen by fifty persons in 1880. And there are others who will declare that it makes its annual appearance, and that usually it foretells the death of an inhabitant of the seagirt isle. The apparition makes its appearance on the edge of the night, when the conditions are best suited to a supernatural visitation. The ship appears in a cloud, with every sail set and drawing full. Her head is pointed toward Newport, when of a sudden the vessel's course is altered and she heads straight for the breakers. She strikes the cruel rocks, recedes, and sinks in the darkening water, while her shrouds and sails are all aglow with the fire that breaks out from the hull.

The ship Palatine was a reality. She was wrecked on Block Island a century ago. She was laden with a valuable cargo and bound in from abroad. Her cabin accommodations were taxed to their utmost with passengers. The wreck of the ship took place in early evening, and it is said she was lured to her fate by false beacons placed on a headland by a gang of piratical wreckers.

After the vessel had struck, the wreckers boarded her and looted her of the cargo. They robbed the passengers of their money and jewelry, and deserted the ship and her human freight just as the pending storm broke upon them in all its fury. The ship caught fire, and the waves dragged her from the reef on which she had struck. She went down with all on board. Not a person was saved. The graves of a few bodies that were washed ashore are visible on what is called Palatine headland.

In connection with the ship Palatine, an interesting story is told of a dancing mortar, which once belonged to that ill-fated ship. It is a common mortar, and was used to grind corn. It now rests in the Rhode Island Historical Society's rooms in Providence. The old mortar rested in an old house on Block Island for many years. About the time the Palatine was due to make her appearance, the mortar would hop from its resting place to the floor, and then skip and whirl to the brownstone hearth, where it would dance in rhythmic time. Warming up, it would leap back and forth from the floor to the ceiling of the room, beating an unearthly tattoo on the hardwood planks. This peculiar action is authenticated by reputable people who have investigated the occurrence. However, the mortar shows no disposition to jump or dance in Providence.

"ENTERTAINED" ALDERMEN.

Chicago Man Says He Spent $20,000 and Got an Ordinance Passed—Now Sues for His Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—S. I. Morris will tomorrow file a suit for $30,000 against the Illinois Steel Company for services in securing the passage of the Calumet and Blue Island ordinance in 1895. He claims that he spent $20,000 of his own money in "entertaining" Aldermen, and that his services were worth $10,000 more. He says he does not wish to disclose any of his relations with the Council, but that he wants his money.

The ordinance, which passed the Council by a vote of 50 to 17, was popularly known as the "Lake Shore grant," and was denounced by indignant citizens before and after its passage. The Illinois Steel Company was the beneficiary.

Morris says the company has ignored his claims. Hence the suit. He makes no direct assertions of Aldermanic corruption. He simply says that he spent the money in "wining and dining the Aldermen." Representing a great corporation, he says, he had a dignity to maintain, a reputation to sustain. "I spent the $20,000—all of it—in buying wine, drinks, cigars, luncheons, and other things for the Aldermen."

He spent this money, so he says, because he was promised remuneration by the company's officials, who engaged him for the delicate task of convincing the Aldermen. The grant was considered destructive of all rights of the people to the submerged land, and another land-grabbing scheme was scented. Compelled to abandon this the company offered a four-wide strip along the lake to the city, which would carry with it the riparian rights to the people, who were demanding a park along the lake south of the Calumet River. The ordinance, adopted June 24, 1895, was vetoed by Mayor Swift July 1. The grant was given, however, over the Mayor's veto.

President Gates of the steel company is now in New York.

JERSEY'S MILITIA OFFICERS.

Gov. Voorhees's Dislike for Gilt Lace and Feathers May Result in Many Decapitations—New Law Likely.

TRENTON, Nov. 19.—The many Brigadier Generals and Colonels in New Jersey are walking on a volcano. The next Legislature is likely to explode the mines and the State will be rid of much fuss and feathers which has characterized its military life. A commission has been appointed by Gov. Voorhees during the past week that has for its ostensible object the codification of the laws governing the National Guard and the Naval Reserve of the State. There is to be one new law, and its real purpose is to cut away the preponderance of gilt lace and the present large accumulation of high grade officers, such as Brigadier Generals, Colonels, and Majors, particularly those who have passed their period of usefulness, but who still persist in wearing the gilt lace of office on all State occasions. Since the New Jersey military authorities have been in direct association with the regular army officers on account of the Spanish-American war they have discovered that New Jersey was subject to much ridicule, and this has had its effect upon the Governor.

The commission is headed by Major Gen. William J. Sewell, Division Commander, and who served in the regular army; Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Brig. Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, Commander Washington Irving, connected with the Naval Reserve, and Capt. Barton E. Hutchinson, the Judge Advocate of the Second Regiment, who is to be the Notary and Recorder of the commission.

The large number of Brigadiers and Colonels has worried Gov. Voorhees ever since he came into office. Being a farmer's son, he inherited the belief that the fuss and feathers of the citizen soldiery was useless and expensive, and from the beginning he pledged reform and economy. The reform is now coming with a vengeance, and as a result the present Governor is not over popular with the National Guard officers.

When Senator Voorhees became the Acting Governor, he doubted whether he had the right to appoint Colonels. He soon expressed the opinion that New Jersey had enough Colonels of the flowerpot kind, and he debated with himself whether it was not the opportune time to make a reform in Colonel making. Everything else in New Jersey was being reformed, and there was a chance now to do so in the making of Colonels. Gov. Voorhees has decided that if there must be Colonels, there must be military Colonels, and not parlor Colonels. So far he has only increased the list of Colonels one, naming Robert M. Thompson, a graduate of Annapolis, as his personal aide. He has the right to appoint six.

Under a law recently repealed, National Guard officers could, at the expiration of an extended service, retire with advanced rank and be breveted. The Colonels rushed to be made Brigadier Generals. The Lieutenant Colonels quickly became Colonels. They are on waiting orders. All have new uniforms and show up on big occasions, looking like the real thing. Many swarm over to Philadelphia and New York and attend all the large military functions, and as Generals and Colonels cut a wide swath. But now it looks as though their Waterloo was about to come.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON DIES.

Canadian Educator, Geologist, and Author of Books on Scientific Subjects Expires at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—Sir William Dawson, late principal of McGill College, the well-known educationist and geologist, is dead.

Sir William Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., C. M. G., K. B., was born in Pictou, N. S., in October, 1820. He studied at the University of Edinburgh and, returning home, devoted himself to the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The results of these investigations are embodied in his "Acadian Geology." In 1842, and again in 1852, he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. Since 1842 up to the time of his death, he contributed largely to the "Proceedings of the London Geological Society," and to scientific periodicals. He also published numerous monographs on special subjects connected with geology.

His two volumes on the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and illustrated from drawings by his daughter, are some of the most important contributions yet made to the palaeozoic botany of North America. He was the discoverer of of the Eozoon Canadense, of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life.

In 1850 Sir William was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 he became Principal of the McGill University of Montreal, and then Vice Chancellor. He resigned from the latter position in 1893.

He was a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. Among his works not already mentioned are "Archaia; or, Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," (1858,) and "The Story of the Earth and Man," (1872,) in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species.

In 1875 he published "The Dawn of Life," an account of the oldest known fossil remains, and their relations to geological time and the development of the animal kingdom; in 1877 appeared "The Origin of the World," and in the following year "Fossil Men and Their Modern Representatives."

In 1880 appeared "The Change of Life in Geological Time"—a sketch of the origin and succession of animals and plants. He also contributed largely to The Canadian Naturalist, and to many educational, scientific, and religious publications in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada.

In 1881 Sir William was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; in the following year he was selected by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, to take the Presidency of the Royal Society of Canada, an institution founded to aid the development of literary and scientific research in the Dominion; in 1884 he had conferred on him the dignity of Knight Bachelor.

In this year he traveled extensively in Egypt and Syria, and published accounts of his geological researches. He was President of the British Association for 1886, which held the first meeting ever held out of the British Isles, in Montreal in that year. In March, 1897, he and Lady Dawson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The ceremony was fittingly observed by the McGill Graduates' Society.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Melancthon C. Hyde.

The Rev. Melancthon Cleveland Hyde, rector of Trinity Church, died Saturday evening at the parish house at Warsaw, N. Y., of consumption. His condition improved at Saranac Lake, where he went for nine months in August, 1897, but on returning he began to decline gradually. Born in New York in 1837, he was graduated at Columbia College and became a bank clerk. In 1870 he entered Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. In 1873 he married Elizabeth L. Stoutenburgh, and became rector of Stonington (Conn.) Church. In 1876 he went to Buffalo to assist the Right Rev. Bishop A. C. Coxe, at Christ Chapel, now of Trinity Church. After a few years at Buffalo he began service at Cold Springs, and subsequently built All Saints' Church, for the building of which he collected much money. There he officiated until he went to Warsaw. A special agent of the Berkeley Divinity School, he added about $50,000

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RETURN ON INVESTMENT.....2.17%
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Treasurer offers 111.
RETURN ON INVESTMENT.....2.25%
We Offer in Exchange for Above
CITY OF NEW YORK
Gold 3½% Bonds.
TAX EXEMPT.
MATURING 1919 OR 1929.
RETURN ON INVESTMENT....over 3%
Farson, Leach & Co.,
Chicago. 35 Nassau St., New York.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY,

New York, November 17th, 1899.

In order to facilitate Stockholders in the exercise of their right to purchase bonds of the Company, under the terms of its Circular, dated November 8th, 1899, in respect of shares owned by them, but standing in the names of others, notice is hereby given that transfers made on the books of the Company up to three o'clock on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, will be recognized with respect to such right to purchase.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at that time, and reopened at ten o'clock on Monday, November 27th, 1899, and only Stockholders of record at such closing of the books will be considered entitled to take bonds under such Circular.

CHARLES A. STADLER, President.
E. MERRICK, Secretary.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The 31st ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th of October, 1899.

Six per cent. bonds to be redeemed.

$100.00 each: Nos. 7, 31, 33, 48, 85, 296, 370, 414, 429, 494, 547, 646, 676, 692, 757.

$500.00 each: Nos. 13, 55, 83, 97, 114, 131, 154, 194, 262, 329, 425, 470, 490, 748, 961, 1,599, 1,603, 1,777, 1,997, 1,999, 2,359 2,873, 2,874, 2,938, 3,297.

$1,000 each: Nos. 102, 132 173, 241, 263, 373, 378, 456, 509, 579, 745, 821, 889, 906, 941, 986, 997, 1,018, 1,086, 1,087, 1,122, 1,231, 1,336, 1,704, 2,796, 2,828, 3,169, 3,683, 3,717, 4,239, 4,500.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1900.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1899.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.
City of Mexico, November —, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, $1,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
General First Mortgage 4% Bonds, dated August 2d, 1886.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 102½ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $78,761. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 27th day of November, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS,
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HAZELMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

FINAL NOTICE

To the Holders of Preferred Stock OF THE

Pittsburgh & Western Railway Co.

Over eighty-seven per cent. of the preferred stock of this company has been deposited with the committee under the terms of the Protective Agreement.

The holders of undeposited shares are hereby notified that in order to avail themselves of the benefits of such agreement their stock must be duly assigned to the committee and deposited under such agreement with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, New York, on or before DECEMBER 1ST, 1899.

The committee reserve the right to reject the tender of any stock made after such date, or to require the payment of such penalty as they may fix.

October 21st, 1899.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
C. W. BAKER,
Committee.

HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel. WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary.
66 Broadway.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.,
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital.....$2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$2,630,334
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
15 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 15th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1899, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1899, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Saturday, December 2d, 1899, at ten (10) o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
November 15th, 1899.
Coupon No. 18 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

THE MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
New York Office,
27 William St., Nov. 10, 1899.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly Dividend (No. 32) of One Per Cent., payable Dec. 2, 1899, to stockholders of record, at noon on Nov. 18.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.,
New York, Nov. 14, 1899.
The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Co. has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 29th, 1899. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Nov. 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Dec. 1st.
C. L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
Office of the Secretary.
Baltimore, October 18, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, November 20, 1899, being the third Monday in said month, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
The Discharge Books in Baltimore and New York will be closed at 3 P. M. November 3, and the Transfer Books at 12 M. November 4, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. November 21, 1899.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.
H. C. SOOP,
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899. Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 4th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

28th & 29th Streets Crosstown R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 4th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WALSH, TAILER & CO.,
80 Broadway, N. Y.
We have this day formed a copartnership under the above name to transact a general commission business in stocks and bonds.
EDW'D DE WITT WALSH.
JAMES B. TAILER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street begins this week with an outlook differing materially from what was the prospect on last Monday morning. The Stock Exchange opened then in the face of predictions that a substantial "deficit" in Clearing House surplus reserves was bound to be demoralizing. This week the opening follows not only the record of that "deficit" almost completely cured, but with practically every money market authority confident of lasting ease. Secretary Gage's bond purchase has had quick effect.

It is not, however, new enthusiasm which may show in Wall Street; business enthusiasm has existed right along; the change now is that tight money has ceased to repress it.

***

One of the notable features of activity developing at the close of last week appeared in the movement of the industrial list. Oracles in Wall Street have been very sure that the trusts have suffered so much in public esteem that it would be impossible to make them again attractive. Yet in proportion to their number on the Stock Exchange, industrial advances quite equal the gains of the railroad list. It may not be satisfactory to conservative people, but there is something about speculation in the trust stocks that Wall Street's spirit does seem to like; and even those that are the blindest of blind pools seem able to get favorable attention. Elements of mystery—elements of danger—appear only to make them more fascinating.

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Money market stringency has left a long list of new industrials at quotations materially below even "ground floor" underwriting basis. Only exceptional groups show now a market price equal to their original subscription valuation. Suggestion of what has developed in this direction may be found in a glance at results in a score of flotations like the following:

	Per C't. Above Underwriting Price.	Per C't. Under Underwriting Price.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	..	12¾
American Bicycle Co. bonds	..	02½
American Beet Sugar Co.	..	05¼
American Car & Foundry Co.	..	11¼
American Chicle Co.	13¼	..
American Linseed Oil Co.	..	35
American Steel & Wire Co.	24	..
American Malt Co.	..	52¼
American Woolen Co.	..	07⅜
Consolidated Rubber Co.	..	66
Distilling Co. of America.	..	51¼
International Steam Pump Co.	..	18¾
National Tube Co.	20	..
National Salt Co.	19	..
Republic Steel Co.	..	04⅜
Royal Baking Powder.	25	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	08½	..
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	38	..
United States Rubber Co.	59	..

Some other elements than money market tightness have entered into making a record like this—and they are elements which investors need to be acquainted with.

***

In immediate activity on the Stock Exchange it is not improbable that the railway shares of lower price—like the common stocks of the Pacific properties—will have especial conspicuousness. Union Pacific common has dividend prospects brightened enough to warrant London purchases of the stock on a tremendous scale. Southern Pacific's Board of Directors is to be strengthened by the entry of financiers whose influence will count effectively—John W. Mackay, perhaps included.

Northern Pacific prosperity is to be certified by the declaration of an extra dividend upon its common stock, and there are other official plans which will give Wall Street an inspiriting surprise. Foreign holdings of Northern Pacific stock have doubled recently, and the big blocks taken by Scotch bankers who have made fortunes with John S. Kennedy in Great Northern will, of course, be held for much more than a mere "turn" in the market.

***

The coal stocks, both anthracite and bituminous, are in position to become active the moment their friends remove the pressure which has been used to keep their quotations in check. One word from Jersey Central's controllers would be enough to send it 10 points upward, and some of the others of the anthracite group are capable of sudden advances—which earnings warrant.

It may be, however, that some of the bituminous issues will be first to show activity. The new interests that rejuvenate the Wheeling and Lake Erie property are apparently close to the announcement of the successful accomplishment of undertakings which assure that company's prosperity. Extraordinary earnings already appearing reflect something more than the bituminous coal trade improvement which, of course, everybody knows has extended phenomenally.

***

Developments much out of the ordinary are evidently under way in a number of the big iron and steel properties. The Carnegie Company is credited with new extraordinary plans for expansion by which some other important corporations may be absorbed—and this semi-official intimation may somewhat explain mysteries that have developed as to plans undertaken by the National Steel and the American Steel Hoop Companies, both of which have Pittsburg relationships already very close to Carnegie interests. If instead of selling, Mr. Carnegie is to be a buyer, it may be taken as a pretty safe token that iron trade prospects have a brightness promising to be much more than temporary.

***

Standard Oil offices at 26 Broadway are being used for the conferences of attorneys and others who conduct the negotiations now expected by Wall Street interests to end the sugar trade war.

FACTORIES OVERWORKED.

B. F. Thurston, General Manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Niagara Falls, sailed on Saturday for England to make arrangements for extensions and additions to his plant, already the largest of its kind in the world.

"This step," said Mr. Thurston, "is necessary because of our increased and constantly growing business. Only two years ago we started with 1,000 horse power, but since then we have been obliged to increase our capacity to 4,000 horse power, which we are now using. Even that, we find, is not enough, and hence my visit to England to see after new devices, &c.

"But what is true of us is true of all the industries in the Niagara power district. The prosperity there is nothing short of astonishing, all the big factories there being rushed with orders, and many of them having had to extend their plants."

NEW EQUIPMENT.

New orders for railroad equipment continue to be made. Among those reported for the week just ended are:

Illinois Central, 40 locomotives; Pennsylvania, 500 steel cars; Pittsbur, Shawmut and Northern, 100 cars; Reading, 42 passenger cars, 1,000 coal cars; Chicago and Alton, 300 stock cars; Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie, 800 steel cars; Hocking Valley, 7 coaches, 3 baggage cars; New York Central, 50 passenger cars; Union Traction Company, Chicago, 100 cars.

In addition an order for 120 trolley cars and trucks has come from Lisbon, Portugal.

COPPER CONSOLIDATION TALK.

The old story of a consolidation of all the copper mining companies of the country has been revived. New interest in the report, however, appears in the fact that Senator Carter of Montana is said to be the moving spirit of the proposed new organization, and already is said to have secured options on a number of properties.

It is reported that the project has the backing of some sound English financial institutions.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS.

The following table of city bank statistics is compiled by William J. Wollman, showing in addition to the bid and asked prices the percentage of yield figured on a bid price basis:

	Bid.	Asked.	Yield Investor.
America	440	450	3.19
American Exchange	185	195	3.78
Astor National	490	..	..
Bowery	290	300	4.14
Broadway	245	255	4.89
Butchers & Drovers'	95	..	6.32
Central	180	195	4.44
Chase	425	..	2.32
Chatham	310	320	5.16
Chemical	3900	4100	3.85
City	2000	..	.75
Citizens'	150	..	4.67
Colonial	240	..	2.08
Commerce	250	260	4.00
Columbia	190	..	4.21
Continental	128	..	4.68
Corn Exchange	365	390	3.28
East River	130	..	7.27
Eleventh Ward	150	..	5.33
First National	3250	3400	3.08
Fifth National	225	..	5.33
Fifth Avenue	2800	..	3.57
Fourth	180	190	3.89
Fourteenth Street	145	165	4.14
Gallatin	400	410	3.00
Gansevoort	..	80	..
Garfield	1500	..	2.07
German-American	115	..	5.22
German Exchange	235	260	4.26
Germania	300	..	3.33
Greenwich	165	170	3.64
Hamilton	125	..	4.80
Hanover	735	..	1.36
Hide & Leather	120	..	..
Home	120	140	..
Importers & Traders'	525	550	3.90
Irving	172½	..	4.62
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..	4.76
Liberty	310	..	..
Lincoln	775	..	2.32
Manhattan	255	275	3.13
Market & Fulton	225	235	4.44
Mechanics & Traders'	100	..	6.00
Mechanics'	205	210	3.90
Merchants'	174	..	4.02
Mercantile	193	197	3.11
Merchants' Exchange	116	..	5.18
Metropolis	415	..	2.89
Mount Morris	200	..	..
Mutual	140	143	..
Nassau	157½	..	5.06
National Union	350	..	..
New Amsterdam	575	..	..
N. Y. Natl. Bkg. Assn.	250	270	4.00
New York County	1500	..	2.67
N. Y. Natl. Exchange	116	..	..
Ninth National	88	92	4.55
North America	200	210	3.00
Oriental	190	200	5.26
Pacific	170	185	4.71
Park	490	510	..
People's	225	..	4.44
Phenix	109	113	5.50
Plaza	200	..	..
Produce Exchange	120	130	5.00
Republic	200	..	4.00
Seaboard	275	285	2.18
Second	550	..	1.81
Seventh	160	..	6.75
Shoe & Leather	100	106	4.00
State	225	..	2.67
State of New York	128	..	4.69
Twelfth Ward	120	135	5.00
Twenty-third Ward	100	102	5.00
Union Square	200	220	3.00
Western	325	360	..
West Side	375	..	3.20
Yorkville	210	215	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@12 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £540,169 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.39, became 41.55 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 400,000f gold and gained 350,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅝@$4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10c discount @per. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

TO REPLY TO ASHLEY W. COLE.

Senator Coffey Will Answer Railroad Commissioner's Attack.

Senator Michael J. Coffey proposes to respond to the uncomplimentary remarks made about him by Chairman Ashley W. Cole at the hearing by the Railroad Commission on Saturday of the complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road. Chairman Cole's remarks, which were objected to by Harry A. Hanbury in view of the absence of the Senator, were brought forth by a newspaper report in which Senator Coffey was quoted as saying that the railroad companies owned the commission, body and soul. When seen yesterday, Senator Coffey said:

"Yes, I propose to reply to Mr. Cole, but not now. I do not want to become involved in any controversy with him through the medium of the newspapers. I will answer him personally."

In reply to a further question, Senator Coffey said he might attend the hearing to be given by the Railroad Commissioners at Brooklyn Borough Hall on Saturday, and that if he did attend the meeting he probably would avail himself of the opportunity to answer Mr. Cole.

PRICE OF LEATHER ADVANCING.

Scarcity Said to be Partly Due to the Transvaal War.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Record to-morrow will say: "All kinds of leather and hides in the United States and Canada have taken a sudden jump in price, because of a general scarcity of the raw and manufactured material, putting the markets almost in a state of panic. The Transvaal war is helping to drain the low available supplies of American leather, and add to the famine prices.

"American leather and hides have been exported to England in large quantities lately, and the demand from across the water is on the increase. Salted hides, which were selling at 12½ cents a pound sixty days ago, now bring 14 cents, and tanners cannot supply the demand for leather. For three days last week the price of No. 1 leather for belting purposes rose one cent a day per pound. No one is predicting what the price next week will be."

"WILDCAT" BANKER SENTENCED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—Leonard B. Imboden, formerly of Fort Worth, Texas, who two months ago was found guilty of conducting a "wildcat" bank in this city, has been formally sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Imboden's family was well known in Texas. He had in his time engaged in numerous financial schemes in the Southwest.

BICYCLE TRUST IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 19.—There was set afloat in Toronto to-day the National Cycle and Automobile Company, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. The new company is a branch of the American Bicycle Trust, but the Toronto business is largely financed in Canada and will be run chiefly by Canadians. The National Company, which will unite the Stearns Company, the "E. and D.," the Christy Saddle Company, and the Wheeler Saddle Company, will in the Spring erect a factory in this city to employ 1,200 men.

P. S. Evans of the "E. and D." Bicycle Company is President, the Board of Directors being A. G. Spalding, New York; Col. A. A. Pope, Boston; A. L. Garford, New York; E. C. Stearns, Syracuse; T. P. Coffee, Toronto, and A. R. Creelman, Toronto.

FOR BETTER POSTAL SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Makes Suggestions to Postmaster Van Cott to Relieve Mail Congestion.

The Merchants' Association has had in hand for some time a general plan for the betterment of the postal facilities of this city and of its sister cities throughout the United States.

"Two years ago," said an officer of the Merchants' Association yesterday, "we made a fight against the curtailment of the delivery system in this city, threatened by the Post Office authorities at Washington. When this fight was over the conditions naturally led us to make a study of the general Post Office situation in this city and in the country. To that end Mr. F. B. De Berard of our office spent several days in the Post Office Department here making a personal examination of the facilities. He also made an analysis of the general Post Office business of the country.

"This year we feel that we want to take hold of this subject in ample time, so that we may conduct whatever campaign may be necessary in favor of improved postal facilities without the rush that has been attendant upon the work in previous years. For the purpose of getting this entire matter in shape, the Merchants' Association addressed a letter to Postmaster Van Cott of this city, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by him. The letter stated, among other things:

"'We shall be pleased to have from you a statement as to the postal needs of this city, especially with reference to the following items:

"'1. An annex to the present Post Office Building especially devoted to the handling of second-class mail matter, whose bulk at present frequently congests the facilities of your office.

2. Extension of the present pneumatic-tube service, to give access to all branch Post Offices as far north as Harlem, and affording a direct connection between the various railroad terminals and branch Post Offices.

3. An increase of the carrier service, to correspond with the bulk of mail matter and frequency of delivery now imposed upon them.

4. The separate apportionment of funds for the handling of foreign mail matter transmitted through this office—but not originating in it—whose expense should not properly be charged against the cost of the postal service of this city.

5. The substitution for the present street mail boxes, which frequently become choked by a comparatively few letters, thereby interfering with the deposit and collection of mail matter, of improved forms of boxes free from this defect.'

"Postmaster Van Cott's answer has been received, as I stated, and in it he says that the matters referred to in our letter will receive his early attention."

REPORT ON INDIAN TRIBES.

Commissioner Jones Urges More Schools and Explains the Recent Chippewa Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William A. Jones, besides reviewing the progress of affairs in all branches of the service, urges more schools, more systematic methods, study of individual traits, and consideration of subsequent environment in outlining studies in the Indian schools. The entire educational system of the Indian Office, he says, is predicated upon the final abolishment of the anomalous Indian reservation system. There are now 20,522 boys and girls in attendance on the various Indian schools out of an enrollment of over 25,000, the Indian population from which these are taken being 181,000.

While the population has remained stationary there has been such a steady increase in the number of Indians being educated as to warrant the opinion that the next quarter century will witness not a diminution of the Indian population, but an extinguishment of Indian tribes. One discouraging factor, however, is disclosed by the unsatisfactory results of the past nine years' trial of co-education of the Indians with the whites in the public schools. The report says the results of this co-education are not commensur

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Lakewood, New Jersey.

The palace Winter hotel of the North, in the pine woods of New Jersey, is

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT

400 elegantly furnished bedrooms, one-half en suite, with private baths and open fires.

Golfing, cycling, driving, drag hunting, and every known diversity for the entertainment of guests.

The Famous Water Cure remains under the special direction of an expert physician.

Write for circular and diagram of rooms.

M. C. WENTWORTH, of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.

JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and
HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England. FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

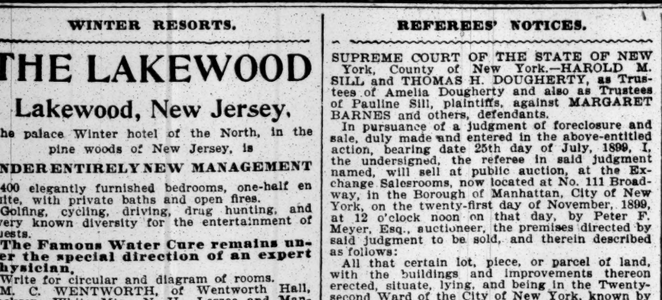
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2012.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.
MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,374.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.74, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.
MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
n20-2aw3wM&F&d11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Richard W. Freeman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. ELIZABETH CUMING, ANNE GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

FERRIS, CLAIBORNE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna W. Ferris, Helen C. Hamilton Alexander J. F. Hamilton, Catherine M. Botts, Margaret Hamilton, Alma Reeve, Sarah O. McConochie, Emily M. Laing, Henry Ferris, Anna L. Gardner, Elizabeth W. Varona, A. Morton Ferris, Katherine M. Lexow, Warren Ferris, Estelle Ferris, Anna B. Woodhouse, Elizabeth L. Woodhouse, Claiborne C. Woodhouse, Clarence O. Woodhouse, Maud Beekman, Natalie J. Gould, Noella V. Colquitt, Anna W. Colquitt, Louis W. Colquitt, Edward Ferris, Georgette F. Magee, Lilias E. Jones, and Warren Ferris, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CLAIBORNE FERRIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry Ferris of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1888, and the 9th day of January, 1894, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Claiborne Ferris, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 71 Broadway, New York City.
o16-1aw6wM&n27.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARN, and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1zw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan.) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMILY B. SHIRK, Anna Williams, Matilda E. Webb, Emma L. Mallon, Elizabeth Esling, Harriet Baeder, Josephine Barton, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as executor of the last will, &c., of RACHEL ANN BAEDER, deceased; Julia Baeder, as executrix of the last will, &c., of Charles B. Baeder, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of William A. Baeder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emily B. Shirk of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said William A. Baeder, late of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

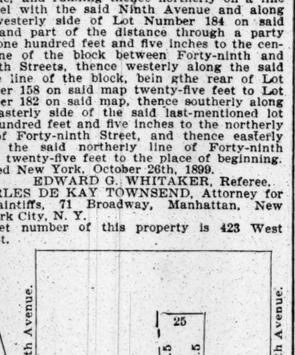
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, bein gthe rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and fifteen 12-100 ($1,157.12-100) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, forty-nine feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.

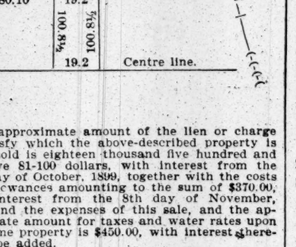
Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

EDWIN BALDWIN,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

93rd Street.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.80, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $200.00.

EDWIN BALDWIN,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n29-2aw3wM&W&d11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE A. W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA,
Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN POTTER, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Maria H. Tod; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Elizabeth M. Cary; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Grace Howard Potter; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Bertha Howard Potter; Maria H. Tod, Elizabeth M. Cary, Grace Howard Potter, Bertha Howard Potter, Guy Fairfax Cary, Howard Potter Cary, John Crosby Brown, James Brown Potter, and William Brown Lord, as original and substituted trustees of the trusts created by the Eleventh and Twelfth Articles of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Sarah Bowditch Brown; Sarah Benedict Brown, George Hunter Brown, James Brown Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Cranston Potter, Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, (the younger,) Grace D. Nicoll and Benjamin Nicoll, her husband; James Brown Lord and Mary Townsend Lord, his wife; Elsie Brown Lord, William Brown Lord, James Brown, George Hunter Brown, Junior; Daniel Wheeler Brown, Murray Syng Brown, William Adams Brown, Eliza Coe Moore, Mary M. Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thatcher M. Brown, Amy Brighthurst Brown, Anne Urquhart Potter, Courtland Nicoll, Elsie Nicoll, James Couper Lord, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Evelyn Brown, Ursula Walcott Brown, John Crosby Brown, Junior; William Adams Brown, Junior; Dorothea Moore, John Crosby Brown Moore, Mary Elizabeth Brown, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary Louisa Potter, deceased; John Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, and James Crosby Brown, as original and substituted trustees of the trust created by the Twelfth Article of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Brown, and Adele Quartley Brown, defendants.

I, Charles A. Runk, duly appointed referee by order of this court dated the 19th day of October, 1899, and entered herein on the 20th day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who, at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The said premises are described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street in said city, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, running thence easterly along the southerly line of Wall Street 57 feet 8 inches, to land formerly of The American Insurance Company; thence southwesterly along said land formerly of The American Insurance Company, 114 feet 1 inch, to land formerly of Anson Blake; thence westerly along said land formerly of Anson Blake, 4 feet 5 inches; thence in a northwardly direction 1 foot 2 inches to a point on the southerly line of the southerly wall of the building on the premises hereby described distant 5 inches westwardly from the southeasterly corner of the said building; thence westwardly along said southerly line of said southerly wall 4 feet 10½ inches to a turn; thence westwardly still along said southerly line 4 feet 11 inches, thence northwardly 4 inches to the middle line of a certain old party wall; thence westwardly through the middle line of said party wall 35 feet 2 inches to the easterly line of Hanover Street, and thence northwardly along said easterly line of Hanover Street 127 feet 3 inches to the said corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Brown by two certain deeds, one thereof dated April 24, 1843, made by Maurice Power and Catharine Louisa, his wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 440 of Conveyances, page 99, October 10th, 1843, and the other thereof dated April 18, 1864, made by George D. Post and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Allison Post, deceased, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 897 of Conveyances, page 588, May 27, 1864.

Subject to the restrictions contained in a deed made by The American Insurance Company to Joel Post dated February 6th, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 350 of Conveyances, page 145, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between James Brown and Josephus Thompson, dated May 31st, 1864, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,262 of Conveyances, page 385, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Adele de Talleyrand Perigord Duchesse de Dino and James M. Brown and others, as trustees of Sarah B. Brown and issue of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated July 31, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,290 of Conveyances, page 200, August 6, 1889.

Together also with the privileges and subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement between Joel Post and Anson Blake, dated May 5, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 262 of Cons., page 100, May 7th, 1830, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between John B. Lynch and others and James M. Brown and others, as trustees for Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Sec. 1, Liber 2 of Cons., page 240, February 21st, 1891.

Second. All that certain block, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 13th Street and Avenue D; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Avenue D to the southerly line of East 14th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly line of East 14th Street to the easterly line of Tompkins Street; thence southwardly along said easterly line of Tompkins Street to the northerly line of East 13th Street; thence westwardly along said northerly line of East 13th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all rights to wharfage, cranage, use of slips and piers appertaining to the said premises.

And said James Brown also died seized of all lands lying between East 13th Street, East 14th Street, Tompkins Street, and the East River, together with a certain right, title, and interest in and to all the lands under water lying eastward of Tompkins Street between continuations of East 13th and East 14th Streets and the exterior boundary line of the lands under water conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Commissioner of the Land Office, by grant dated September 28, 1871.

Subject to certain covenants contained in a grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 447 of Conveyances, page 338.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Referee.
o28-1aw6wM&d14

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER J. HUNT against PATRICK COSGRIFF, Winifred Dyer and Michael Dyer, her husband; Winifred Cosgriff, Margaret Latus and Philip Latus, her husband; Kate Cosgriff, Bridget Cosgriff, Ann Lucas and Robert Lucas, her husband; Catherine Barry, Martin Duffy and Ellen Duffy, his wife; Thomas Muldoon, Martin Muldoon, Mary Ellen Muldoon, Martin Flanagan and Josephine Flanagan, his wife; Michael Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife; Mary Hunt, Patrick Hunt, Mary A. Hicks, Mary A. Hodge and Robert T. Hodge, her husband; Peter Howden, Catherine Howden, Winifred Howden, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, Mary C. Hunt, the wife of the plaintiff; Peter J. Hunt, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John G. Cosgriff, deceased; Maria Cosgriff, (if unmarried and living,) if married, and John Doe, her husband, (the name John Doe being fictitious, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and if the said Maria Cosgriff be dead, her unknown legal representatives and unknown heirs; Mary Ann Eardley and John A. Eardley, her husband; John Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife, and Ann Silcock.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action, by order of this court, made and entered herein and dated the third day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at my office, No. 281 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Room No. 25 to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due thereupon, or by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, and running thence southerly along the property late of Duncan Kennedy ninety-five feet; thence running westerly on a line parallel to Bank Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly to Bank Street, as aforesaid, ninety-five feet, and thence running easterly on the southerly side of Bank Street aforesaid twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches (partly through a party wall) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.
o30-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LA LAW and others, defendants.

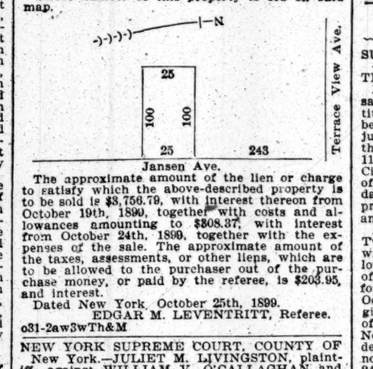
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, as map number 738A, is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,756.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.37, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $203.95, and interest.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
o31-2aw3wTh&M

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JULIET M. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date first day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly along said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS A. ALLISON, Referee.
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 708 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $25,143.09, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $339.45, with interest from November 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $700 and interest. The sale is subject to a lease expiring May 1st, 1901, at a rent of $1,200 per annum.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.
r6-2aw3wM&Th&n27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM VARLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 24th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.03, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to November 20, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated, New York, November 16, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, in County Clerk's Office.—CHARLES FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Rank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, and running thence southerly along the property late of Duncan Kennedy ninety-five feet; thence running westerly on a line parallel to Bank Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly to Bank Street, as aforesaid, ninety-five feet, and thence running easterly on the southerly side of Bank Street aforesaid twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches (partly through a party wall) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,377.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,160.49.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN

A few lines expressing regret that his underwear doesn't come from here.

Despite our constant advertising that we can fit you, long or short, thick or thin, many a man hasn't underwear to fit.

Why?

Because women buy most of it, and "poor man" doesn't dare utter a word of criticism for fear of making trouble.

Every good sort here.

Harderfold	Merino
Deimel	Balbriggan
Silk	Wool

All the latest wrinkles of Fashion in overcoats or suits, but not a wrinkle in fit—we make to fit.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

330 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMEN WERE HIS VICTIMS

James C. Hart Under Arrest for a Series of Swindles.

CAUGHT AFTER OBTAINING $300

Left Miss Gray at the Albemarle Hotel Only to Fall Into the Hands of the Police.

James C. Hart, forty years old, who refused to disclose his address, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters on many complaints of grand larceny preferred by women. He is an old offender, and is well known to the police in various parts of the country. His picture has been in the Rogues' Gallery here since 1893, when he was arrested for swindling Mrs. Elizabeth De La Barre out of diamonds valued at $10,000, for which crime he served eighteen months in Sing Sing.

After his release from prison in 1898 nothing was heard here of him until some time in September last, when Mrs. F. W. Zingsem of 452 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, complained to the police that she had been swindled out of $162 by a man who called himself J. Iselin Mason, but whom she recently identified as Hart from his photograph in the Rogues' Gallery. He obtained the money from Mrs. Zingsem after engaging her to act as agent at the Paris Exposition for a corset company which he pretended to represent.

The next victim heard from was Miss Rebecca E. Boyd of 916 Lexington Avenue, who advertised on Oct. 3 for a position as governess and companion. Hart called the next day and said that he wished to engage a governess for the family of his sister living in San Diego, Cal. From her he got the proceeds of a draft for $160, $50 of which was to be used for the purchase of her railroad ticket and the remainder to be repaid to her. She reported her loss to the police and identified Hart's picture.

C. E. Dundomb of 333 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, an old man who advertised for a place as night watchman in a private family, was swindled by the same man out of $60 on Oct. 12. Mrs. Herman Garbain of 329 West Fourteenth Street, on Nov. 3, advertised for a place as French maid, with no objection to travel. Hart, then calling himself J. Isham Morgan, called upon her and engaged her to enter the service of his sister, who he said was in Bermuda. From her he obtained $75 with which to pay her fare on the steamer to Bermuda and disappeared. From Victorine Madulit of 108 West Sixteenth Street, who had advertised for a position as lady's maid, he obtained $40 by means of a similar story.

On Nov. 12 Miss Mary S. Gray of 200 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street answered an advertisement for a position to open a high-class boarding house. In response to her letter Hart called upon Miss Gray, introducing himself as O. G. Smith, and talked enthusiastically of his scheme. After several interviews with Miss Gray he informed her that he had found a house at 60 West Ninety-second Street, owned by Hetty Green and occupied by a Mrs. Stillwell. The house had thirty or forty rooms, he said, and was most desirable for their purpose. The then lessee of the house, he said, was a sister of Mr. Keeler, a lawyer with offices in the Vanderbilt Building, on Nassau Street, who was the agent for the owner.

Together Miss Gray and Hart went to Mr. Keeler's office, and so impressed him with the scheme that he agreed to get Mrs. Stillwell out of the house so that Hart might have it, the latter promising to have the lease guaranteed by Col. Lawrence Kip, now dead, or by Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Keeler was so delighted with the arrangement that he gave Hart a bonus of $250. On Friday Miss Gray gave Hart $300, after which he asked her to accompany him to the Albemarle Hotel, where, he said he would telephone to Col. Kip.

Hart had been followed that day by Detectives Stripp and Cain of the Central Office, who were after him in connection with another case. They saw him enter the Albemarle Hotel with Miss Gray. Pretty soon their man reappeared and started to dash across the street, but the two men from Police Headquarters grasped and held him. He offered no resistance and accompanied them to the Central Office. He had $375 in his possession when arrested.

When Miss Gray had waited a long time in the hotel for Hart to return she became convinced that she had been swindled, and lost no time in making her way to Police Headquarters to tell her story. She had scarcely unfolded her tale to Capt. McClusky when he showed her the prisoner. Hart admitted having swindled her, and said that three one-hundred-dollar bills found in his pocket were hers. On Saturday Capt. McClusky held a kind of reception of Hart's victims, all of whom identified him positively as the man who had swindled them. Mrs. Zingsem, from whom he had obtained $162, made a dash for him and would have done him bodily harm had she not been restrained by the detectives. The man admitted his guilt.

Hart has been remanded to appear in the Centre Street Court this morning.

Comparative Literature Society.

The Comparative Literature Society of this city has announced its fifth annual course of twelve conferences upon the masterpieces of literature, to be held at 10:30 o'clock on alternate Saturday mornings, beginning Nov. 25. The conferences this season will be devoted to a comparative study of the development of epic literature. Two social entertainments at the Hotel Majestic with authors' readings will supplement the regular conferences. The speakers this year will be the Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely; Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia University, Prof. M. Jastrow, Jr., of Pennsylvania University, Prof. T. Davidson, Prof. G. L. Kittredge, C. R. Lanman, and A. R. Marsh, and Dr. F. N. Robinson of Harvard, and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith.

Monday & Tuesday.

Fine

Irish Linens.

Table Cloths,

4.00	cloths,	reduced to	$2.95
7.50	"	" "	5.45
9.00	"	" "	6.95
11.00	"	" "	7.95
17.50	"	" "	9.75
25.00	"	" "	18.75

Table Napkins,

$3.50 Napkins, reduced to $2.75 dozen.

$7.50 Napkins, reduced to $5.00 dozen.

$25.00 Napkins, reduced to $16.75 dozen.

Hand Emb'd Linens,

Hand Drawn Linens,

Lace D'Oylies,

Squares, &c.

Prices always the lowest.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

DEFIED HIS FATAL INJURIES.

Long Island Farmer Drove to Market with Lungs Penetrated by Broken Bones.

Anton Krumenacker, a farmer, who lived with his wife and eight children at Foster's Meadows, L. I., died at St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning after surviving for nearly twenty-four hours injuries that would have killed most men instantly. The farmer set out for the city on Saturday morning with a load of produce. Midway between Foster's Meadows and Jamaica he stopped at a hotel for breakfast. As he was about to resume his trip his team took fright at a trolley car, and in stopping the horses from running away he was caught between the car and the wagon. To the few who saw the accident it appeared that the man must be crushed to death, but he climbed to his seat and drove to market, where he disposed of his load of produce and then started for home.

The pain he had undergone was by this time becoming unbearable, and when he got as far as St. Catharine's Hospital late in the afternoon he rang the door bell of the institution and asked Dr. Casey to attend to his injuries, telling him of the occurrence. It only took the surgeon a moment to see that the man was seriously hurt. He was put to bed at once and word was sent to his home, but before any of the members of his family arrived he died.

An autopsy was held, and it was found that the man had suffered a compound fracture of the collar bone, two of his ribs on each side were broken, together with his chest bone, and the broken bones had perforated his lungs.

"CON" McVEY ARRESTED.

Charged with Assaulting an Englishman Who Was Seeing the Sights.

"Con" McVey, Corbett's old sparring partner, who precipitated the defeat of Corbett by Sharkey several months ago by jumping into the ring, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with assault. The complainant was Dr. Charles Osborne, who gave the Imperial Hotel as his residence.

Dr. Osborne, in company with a Mr. Evans, was seeing the sights in the Tenderloin on Saturday night. Both had arrived from England earlier in the day. They met McVey and a party of friends in front of Corbett's place about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. What occurred exactly is a mystery, but when the smoke of battle cleared away, Dr. Osborne was found lying on the sidewalk. He claimed that McVey had given him the knockout punch.

Policemen Glennon and O'Donnell appeared and arrested both of the combatants. Mr. Evans, who is said to have been the real cause of the fracas, made his escape. McVey was charged with assault, while Dr. Osborne was locked up for intoxication. After listening to the testimony, Magistrate Deuel discharged both men.

AMBULANCE DELAYED AN HOUR.

Mix-Up in Address, Surgeon Says, Probably Cost a Woman's Life.

The Harlem Hospital at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was notified to hurry to 543 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street to attend a woman who had jumped from a third story window. In obedience to the instructions, Ambulance Surgeon Muller went to the address given, but failed to locate anybody who had jumped from a window. After searching about for awhile, Surgeon Muller started back to the hospital.

As he was passing the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station a policeman hurried out and told Muller that the injured woman was at 543 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and that the address given to the hospital authorities originally was wrong.

Dr. Muller then hurried to the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street address, and there found Kate Howard, the wife of Walter Howard, in a dying condition. The husband told Dr. Muller that his wife had jumped from the third story window over an hour before. Soon after Dr. Muller reached the woman's side she died.

The news of the suicide spread quickly about the neighborhood, and by the time Dr. Muller arrived a big crowd had collected. The slowness of the hospital people in answering the call had worked the crowd up to an excited pitch, and threatening talk was indulged in. Dr. Muller endeavored to explain to the crowd that it was no fault of his that he did not arrive sooner, but that an error had been made in recording the address by the police.

The case was reported by Policeman McGrath of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. On the slip at Police Headquarters the address reads 543 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. When seen later, Dr. Muller said: "Of course, we are blamed for all errors of this kind, but for once the police cannot crawl out of it. Mrs. Howard was badly injured by her fall, but I think if I had arrived at her side a few minutes sooner, her life would probably have been saved. The mistake cost over an hour in time."

Mrs. Howard lived with her husband and daughter Marion. For the past five days she has, according to the statements of her family, been suffering from delirium tremens. In the fall her skull, left arm, and left knee were fractured.

Benefit for St. Mark's Hospital.

The annual concert for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital will take place Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. Upon the programme will appear numbers by Kaltenborn's Orchestra, Mme. Gadski, Mlle. Ruegger, 'cellist; Franklin Clark, basso; F. Hamlin, tenor, and others. A circular issued by the Board of Managers of the hospital reports an indebtedness of $7,837.90, and requests the support of patrons of the institution for the concert.

O'Neill's.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER IN POPULAR DRESS GOODS!

TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF

SCOTCH HOMESPUNS.

Balance of a manufacturer's stock, strictly all wool and fifty inches wide, almost equal in style to the regular $2.00 quality, at the remarkable price of

69c. Yard.

We have divided this big purchase into two lots, 6,800 yards of which comprise the long Shaggy Hair kind, now so much in vogue, and 4,000 yards not quite so rough, but just as desirable, especially for Tailormade Gowns and Skirts. The shades comprise light and medium gray, iron and Oxford gray, navy, brown and black.

☞ This is without doubt the greatest offering of Homespuns ever made in the City of New York.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

WE SELL BOOKS NOW!

THE NEW BOOK DEPARTMENT OPENS THIS MORNING, and we invite you to call and look over the big new stock that we have just unpacked and placed at your disposal. Thousands of volumes, comprising books of Fiction, Poetry, Travel, Biography, History, Books for the Young People, Religious Books, Cook Books, Holiday Books, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, in fact almost anything you can mention in the book line will be found upon our shelves, including a fine line of Bibles, Hymnals and Prayer Books.

As an opening attraction we will offer to-day

The Four Leading Books of Fiction.

David Harum, by Westcott,
Richard Carvel, by Churchill,
When Knighthood Was in Flower, by Caskoden,
Janice Meredith, by Ford,

95c. Each.

Regular Price $1.50.

☞ We also take subscriptions for all the popular magazines at greatly reduced prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 71ST.

Alleged Plan to Defeat Major Smith by Withholding the Commissions of Officers Who Favor Him.

A new turn was given the discussion in the closing canvass for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday, when it was learned that the papers in the case of four newly elected officers who are avowed partisans of Major C. H. Smith had failed to reach the brigade examining board, with the result that they will not receive their commissions from Albany in time to vote at the election of a Colonel to-night. The officers concerned are Lieuts. True and Blauvelt of Company K, and Boynton and Halliday of Company F, who were elected Nov. 8. With their votes Major Smith had counted on a clear majority over all the other candidates.

Much indignation was expressed by Major Smith's adherents in the regiment over what they considered an arbitrary holding up of the papers. The regular procedure after a company election is for the credentials to go through regimental and brigade headquarters to the brigade examining board. One partisan of Major Smith said yesterday: "It looks like a scheme to freeze out the four votes, and defeat Major Smith by a non-representative expression of the board of officers. Under ordinary conditions the papers would have reached the board in plenty of time for the examination. A victory for the anti-Smith side is not of such vital importance to them that they are justified in doing anything but what is fair and square."

By a member of the anti-Smith faction the delay in forwarding the papers to the brigade board was explained as entirely reasonable and without ulterior motive. He said: "Most papers have errors and must be corrected before being sent to the brigade examining board. If there has been any delay in getting these papers before the examining board there is no doubt it was caused by errors."

The statement made by Lieut. Charles F. Boynton, who was one of the chief witnesses in the court of inquiry before which Major Smith was tried, was the cause of considerable comment at the armory yesterday. It was generally understood that Lieut. Boynton's determination to support Major Smith came from the belief that his testimony before the court had been so misconstrued as to place him in the position of condemning the Major. After giving in detail events of the fight at San Juan Hill, he said: "Nothing that I saw in any way reflected on Major Smith. Several times during the day I saw him coolly walk up and down the line under a galling fire, and one man died in his arms. Should another war break out I should be proud to join a command under Major Smith."

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

LACE CURTAINS,

Fine Swiss Renaissance, Point de Paris and Duchess Lace,—full size. Colors:—white, ivory, maribell and panama,

$5.00 per pair;
Usual price $7.25 to $9.00

PORTIÈRES,

Rich Satin Lamballe,—50 inches wide,—3 yards long. Colors:—rose, sage, empire red and green, moss and turquoise,

$8.75 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Imparts Energy

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

NEW HOTEL IN WASHINGTON.

To be Built in Pennsylvania Avenue—To Cost Millions.

Washington is to have a new hotel, so Major E. L. Hawks of that city told a TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The proposed structure is to cost $2,000,000, and the contracts have been awarded. The building will be erected on the sites now occupied by Willard's Hotel and Willard's Hall, in Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street.

Bush & Co. will be the lessees, and they will spend $350,000 in furnishing the house. With the value of the lots included, the new hotel will represent an investment of $5,000,000. It is understood that work will be commenced at a very early day.

ANTIDOTES FOR CARBOLIC ACID.

Brooklyn Doctor Recommends Alcohol, Whisky, and Vinegar.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, in a circular issued yesterday, announced its intention to co-operate with the Board of Health in an attempt to stop the careless sale of poisons, particularly of carbolic acid. The circular declares that responsibility for the non-enforcement of laws against the sale of poisons should rest with the Board of Pharmacy, and complaint is made of the lax enforcement of other pharmaceutical laws. In connection with comment on the frequency of suicides by carbolic acid the circular calls attention to the announcement of an effective antidote for the poison by Dr. J. Austin Kelley of 335 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. It says:

"Dr. Kelly has proved by personal experiments as well as by treatment of patients that alcohol is a perfect antidote for carbolic acid. He says that in all cases where poison by carbolic acid has occurred four times the amount of whisky should be given at the earliest moment in case pure alcohol should not be on hand. In the absence of either alcohol or whisky, five times the quantity of ordinary table vinegar should be given. No oil of any kind should be administered. Thus treated early enough, all cases will recover."

FIREMEN'S THRILLING WORK.

Story of a Heroic Attempt at Rescue at Recent Mott Street Fire.

A thrilling attempt to rescue Michael Conlon, the engineer of the buildings 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street, which were recently destroyed by fire, was revealed yesterday in a report made to Fire Chief Croker by Chief of Battalion Callaghan. Chief Croker has recommended that the two firemen mentioned in the report be placed on the roll of merit for their heroism. Chief Callaghan, in his official story of the deed, said:

"I have the honor to report an attempt at rescue made by members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 at the fire at 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street at 2:09 P. M. on the 3d inst. Upon my arrival at the scene of the fire the entire building was charged with fire. I learned that Michael Conlon, aged thirty-five years, was in the cellar. I ordered Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 to get him.

"Two of the members of that company, Fireman James A. Regan and Fireman William J. McCabe, with ropes tied around their waists, were lowered down the elevator shaft and water from the pipe of Engine Company No. 55 was kept continually on them to keep the fire away from them. They searched around as far as human strength would permit them, and if the engineer had been anywhere near they certainly would have gotten him. But as was afterward found, the body was about forty feet in front of the cellar."

Fire Commissioner Scannell received this communication from M. Hamburger of 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street: "The executors of the estate of J. W. Hamburger feel that they would not be doing justice to your department if they did not praise the magnificent work done at the recent fire at their buildings 94, 96, and 98 Mott Street. The least that can be said is that the work of the firemen was really wonderful, and it was necessary to be so to keep the fire confined to the buildings where it started. New York is not proud of the Fire Department without just cause, and every fire but proves that we have the finest Fire Department in the world."

Great Sale of Furs! | *Great Sale of Furs!* | *Great Sale of Furs!*

O'Neill's.

An Extraordinary Offering of Furs!

The entire stock on hand and samples of one of the leading New York Furriers came to us a few days ago at a price that enables us to place them on sale to-day at

Fifty Cents on the Dollar!

This great offering, coming as it does at the commencement of the Fur Wearing Season, is doubly interesting, especially to women who have been hoping and watching for just such an offering as this.

The stock consists of Fur Neck Pieces, in animal and scarf effects; Collarettes and a host of choice Novelties, all well matched dependable Furs of this season's make and shape. A few prices:

CANADA SEAL COLLARETTES, with stole fronts, full circular sweep, high storm collar,

6.98.

CANADA SEAL COLLARETTES, with Persian paw yoke, full sweep,

7.50.

ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES, with tabs, finished with tails, fancy satin lining,

6.98.

COLLARETTES of Persian paw yokes and black opossum,

15.00.

ELECTRIC SEAL and PERSIAN PAW COLLARETTES, with stole fronts, lined with brown satin,

9.98.

RED FOX ANIMAL SCARFS, with mounted heads,

8.98.

BROWN FOX ANIMAL SCARFS, mounted heads and claws,

9.98.

FRENCA SILVER FOX ANIMAL SETS, consssting of Scarf and Muff.

18.00.

☞ *All cash purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.*

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Dress Patterns.

Commencing *Monday, Nov. 20th,* *Dress Lengths,* suitable for *Holiday Gifts,* (6 to 8 yards), in desirable mixtures and plain colors, at Specially attractive prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

EARL & WILSON'S

Trade E. & W. Mark

DRESS SHIRTS

Are the Best.

PERFECT in every detail.

CORRECT IN FIT.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St., 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 Fifth Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL FURNISHINGS.

A bale of Antique Oriental Hall Runners at $19.50.

All sizes and kinds to fit any hall, value $25.00 to $45.00.

Domestic Hall Runners, copies of fine antiques—French Wilton, 2.3x12 ft., $9.50. Also best quality of Smyrna, 2.6x9 ft., $5.00; 3x9 ft., $5.75.

In furniture, great chests like those once used for wedding coffers; curious chairs, carved with primitive simplicity, many others, whose designs are so ancient that traditions concerning their original use may be disregarded, but no one disregards factory prices—they are so low, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Women's Tailor-Made Jackets.

We offer today special values,

Fine Kersey Jackets,

blacks, tans, and castors, silk or satin lined, and beautifully tailored.

$10, $15 & $20.

13th St. Store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CARPETS!

Clearing Sale

of all the different grades, odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, at remnant prices.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

CHENILLE RUGS

In large carpet size, (woven in one piece,) 9x12, all at

$25.00 each.

These rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental, and very durable.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Lace Curtains, &c., in endless variety.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER IN

IRISH POINTS,

Various patterns, marked down to

$5.00 the pair, worth $7.50.

Others at $7.50 the pair, worth $10.00.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE. & 13TH & 14TH STS.

GREATEST WARMTH, LEAST WEIGHT

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.

Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27TH ST. AND MADISON AV.

CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager

To-night at 7:45 Sharp,

MR. RICHARD

MANSFIELD

IN

CYRANO DE BERGERAC

By Edmond Rostand.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY

XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Curtain Rises, Evenings, 7:45. Matinee, 2.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

Last 2 weeks. WM. H. CRANE and His Company in A RICH MAN'S SON.

SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LAST WEEK. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

"THE GREEK SLAVE"—Tuesday, Nov. 28.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

. Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

KOSTER & BIALS Jeffries, Sharkey, Corbett, the Craggs. ROUND NEW YORK TO-NIGHT, FIRST TIME OF Sherlock Holmes.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'wy-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. 33d & B'way. Mat. Sat. Only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Boone's Lions; Prince Tinymite.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.

LAST WEEK E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED in Leo Ditrichstein's original drama, THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

. MONDAY, NOV. 27, INAUGURATION OF THE WINTER SEASON WITH DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY, (FORMERLY THE LYCEUM.) FIRST PLAY, MONDAY, NOV. 27. Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, in 4 acts, entitled The Manoeuvres of Jane.

SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2 Charles Frohman Presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. LAST WEEK. JULIA ARTHUR MORE THAN QUEEN. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

WED. EVE., NOV. 29—8 P. M. Precisely. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT GEN. WALLACE'S BEN-HUR Dramatized by William Young, Esq. Seat Sale Begins Next Thursday Morning. First Week—Mats. Thanksgiving and Saturday.

The NEW YORK TO-NIGHT W. A. BRADY AND THOS. O'ROURKE Present the BIOGRAPH PICTURES JEFFRIES-SHARKEY Contest AND A BIG VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME. 2 Performances Daily, including Sundays. Prices, Matinées, 25c. to 1.00. Eve'gs, 25c. to 1.50.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wed. aft., Nov. 22 at 3 o'clock. Thur. aft., Nov. 23 at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. The young Siegfried of the Piano. A genius.—N. Y. World. MARK HAMBOURG The Russian Pianist. D'n Victor Thrane, Knabe Piano

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Cissie Loftus Moving Pictures, (new.) Press Eldridge, Cressy & Dayne, Drawee, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Cissie Loftus Moving Pictures, (new.) Tacianu, Three SaVans, Bon Ton Trio, 30 others.

The Sensation of the Concert Season. MENDELSSOHN HALL. CLARA BUTT Tuesday Evg., Nov. 21, at 8:15. Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 2:30. Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Eves., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c. LUCIA Next Week—FAUST (in English.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.10.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. The woman who makes you laugh.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FAY TEMPLETON. Jas. O. Barrows & Co.: "Tactics." Next Week: THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. MR. KENDAL Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. MRS. KENDAL Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day. In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom

CASINO! To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. 2D GREAT M'NTH! ALICE NIELSEN in The Singing Girl

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Social Maid Burlesquers. Comedy & Great Vaudeville.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving Day. Wm. Gillette in his new play Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving. "Amazingly Amusing."—Herald. Charles Frohman's Comedians. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday & Thanksgiving. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. ...RMING MUSIC.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. THIS WEEK—A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE WM. A. BRADY'S Sensational Production THE SORROWS OF SATAN.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Rs. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. 125th St. & 7th Av. Music Hall. Mr. & Mrs. Robyns, Mats., Wed. & Sat. Morris' Ponies, Josephine Sabel.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. SPORTING LIFE. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat. 2.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, "MAEDEL ALS REKRUT." Tuesday, (1 time,) "DIE HERREN SOEHNE."

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Louisville & Nash.	2⅞
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Manhattan	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	3	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	2¼
Am. Linseed	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3⅜
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2⅜	Missouri Pacific	2⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	9¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate	2⅞	National Lead	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	National Steel	1⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	3	National Steel pf.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	5
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅜	N. J Central	3
Anaconda Copper	2¼	N. Y. Central	2½
Baltimore & Ohio	4⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	3¼	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
Brunswick City	1¼	Norfolk & Western	1½
Buff., Roch. & Pitt.	10	Norf. & West. pf.	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	3½	Northern Pacific	2⅜
Chi. & E. Illinois	2⅜	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2	Pacific Mail	6⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅝	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pitt., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	3	Pressed Steel Car.	2¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Rep. Iron & S.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	4⅜	Rio Grande Western	2⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1
Col. Midland pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	1¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	3¼
Continental Tobacco	2⅜	Southern Pacific	3⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	5⅜	Standard R. & T.	1
Delaware & Hudson	3¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	4	Union Bag & Paper	1
Denver & Rio Gr.	1	Union Pacific	3⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1	Union Pac. pf.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Federal Steel	3¼	U. S. Rubber	1
Federal Steel pf.	3⅜	Wabash pf.	2¼
General Electric	3¼	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Glucose Sugar Ref.	4¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	3⅜		
Hocking Valley	3½		
Hocking Valley pf.	1		
Illinois Central	2¼		
Iowa Central pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Malting pf.	4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
International Silver	1¼	Pullman Car	2½
Minn. & St. L.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 pec cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Nor. Pac. prior lien	1
Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	1¼	P., D. & E., Evans. Division 6s, t. r.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series D.	1½
Col. & South. 4s	1⅞	Reading general 4s	1
Del. & Hud., Penn. Div. 7s	3	Rio Grande West. 4s	1
Den. & R. G. 1st 7s	1⅜	Rio Grande West. 4s	1
Green Bay, Deb. B.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¾
Int. & G. N. 3d	1⅜	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Manhattan 4s	1¼	Texas & N. O. con.	1½
Met. Elevated 1st	1	Tol. & O. C. West. Div. 5s	¾
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅞	Wabash, Deb. B.	4
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1		
Nat. Starch 1st	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Erie 1st con. 7s	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅞	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st 6s	1	Lehigh & Wilkes. con. 7s	2
Col. F. & I. 5s	1¼	L., N. A. & C. 1st	1
Erie 2d ext. 5s	2	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	1
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Bank of Spain's report for last week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,878,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 10,083,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 18	3,349,231
Same week last year	3,316,238
Stocks to date this year	149,973,195
Corresponding date last year	96,512,257
Bonds for the week	$12,579,890
Same week last year	$28,014,280
Bonds to date this year	$772,473,270
Corresponding date last year	$759,128,810

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@12; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

INDIAN GOLD RESERVE PLAN

It May Have the Effect of Bankrupting the Peninsula, and If Persisted in Drive the Bank of England Rate to 6 Per Cent.—Renewed Stringency in Berlin Probable.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Nov. 19.—Last week was much quieter in the credit market than had been anticipated. For reasons explained in my last letter everybody feared large applications at the Bank of England on Wednesday, and not one took place. On Tuesday a few loans were taken, but from fright, not necessity.

Various causes induced the market to miscalculate. Fewer Treasury bills were bought by bill brokers than had been estimated, Japan and the national debt office taking perhaps half of the £3,000,000 issued between them, and, a more potent influence still, the Bank of England paid money out instead of drawing it in. We all calculated that by the middle of the month its enormous bill case must be in process of emptying and beginning to deplete the open market credits, and forgot that in order to secure these bills it had first to borrow heavily from the market on stock. Last week its repayments of these loans gave to the open market nearly £900,000 more than the Bank had to receive on bills becoming payable. Accordingly, time loans in the discount market never rose above 4 per cent., and were usually 3½ to 3¾ per cent. In its nervousness about money, and in fear of a drop in New York, the exchange market had worked discount to 4⅞ per cent., but in the last three days of the week it fell back rapidly, and finished yesterday at 4⅝ per cent.

Money rates always in the long run govern discounts, but the drop would not have been so rapid but for the action of Secretary Gage in buying bonds and the consequent recovery of your exchange. Still, we are not nearly out of the woods, and the moment the market dips to a point that allows the Continent to draw gold we shall have another tug upward and another fright.

And just at a time when we require all our gold, the India Council steps in as a buyer on the fantastic plan I scouted last week. The Bank of England kept mum by order until Thursday, when all the press representatives were ushered in and to'd that the Government of India had begun the accumulation of a gold reserve here in order to insure a fixed value to the silver rupee. Already £750,000 had been accumulated.

How is it done? By the process of conducting India toward bankruptcy. The circulation of silver rupees is restricted in India through the stoppage of the mints, and, as revenue payments accumulate currency in the Government Treasuries, bankers and merchants are compelled to buy India Council drafts in London with which to procure currency from the Government stocks in India. This forces exchange up, and creates an artificial demand for the means of remittance. A portion of the proceeds of these sales is now to be invested in gold kept apart by the Bank of England.

All the time, except when relieved by loans raised in London, English demands on India are much in excess of the trade balance in favor of the peninsula. Therefore the ultimate consequence of this gold-hoarding device must be another sterling Indian loan. To have tried such a plan now, when the war expenditure of the home Government is certain to place a great strain on our market, when £1,600,000 a month of our gold supply has been cut off for an indefinite period, and when every market in Europe, great and small, has a wolfish hunger for the metal as a support for its laboring credit machinery, is a striking illustration of the wisdom of our Indian bureaucrats. Persisted in, this hoarding by a Government which cannot one year after another pay its way might be just that last straw necessary to drive the bank rate to 6 per cent.

At the moment the tension has faintly diminished in Germany and France, but must come on again almost immediately, in Germany at least. Months ago I told you that the German bankers had shifted the burden of carrying the Russian trade partly on London by discounting their own paper here for the means to hold the Russian commercial paper. This operation is becoming increasingly difficult, and at the same time Russian requirements are growing more urgent; therefore renewed stringency in the Berlin market is probable at an early date.

France, on the other hand, may hold on longer without a 4 per cent. bank rate, thanks partly to the apparent strength of the present Ministry. Her financiers have also contrived to shift a portion of their load of Spanish bonds to Berlin and Frankfort, and have sold enormous quantities of African shares in London, thus making themselves more comfortable.

Our domestic trade is still splendid, but, though wheat is cheaper, bread is rising, and most things else. The Government is paying 19s. a ton for steam coal. Why can't America compete?

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close.
Chicago Union Traction Company—Dividend payable and special meeting.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bemen-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
North Star Mines—Dividend payable.
Osceola Mining Company—Books close.
Welsbach Incandescent Light Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

H.-O. Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Books close.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Annual meeting.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Nov. 24.

Commercial Cable Company—Books close for special meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Saturday, Nov. 25.

American Linseed Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Outside Securities.

Influenced by the easier conditions of money, the outside market during the past week was active and strong. As money market stringency and the fear of the conditions that might arise in that market were the chief impediments to curb market improvement, so, when easier rates prevailed and the outlook for the immediate future became better, stocks in the outside market almost immediately reflected the change. Substantial advances occurred in many stocks, and the market broadened a good deal toward the end of the week. In the increase in the number of active stocks was a promising sign.

To some extent the advances recorded

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 18, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Nov. 18. Bid.	Closing Sat., Nov. 18. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Nov. 18, 3,340,231.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Nov. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 18, '99.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	112	116	...	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	111¾	114	111	114	111½	62
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17	17¼	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16¾	17½	16⅜	17½	...	3,750
68⅝ September 7.	56⅜ June 16.	62	62½	+ 1¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	A	62¾	62¾	61	62¼	...	2,768
46 November 2.	33⅜ March 6.	39½	40	— ½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	A	44¼	44⅞	40	40	33	3,555
97⅜ October 26.	88¼ January 5.	92	94	...	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	SA	96⅜	97	93	93	86	780
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	147½	150	— 1¼	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	148¼	148¼	147¾	147¾	148	505
41¼ September 8.	34 October 16.	34¾	35¼	+ ¼	American Ice Company	22,930,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	35¾	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	...	1,135
85 September 11.	76 October 18.	77	80	...	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	80	80	80	80	...	200
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	12	12¼	+ 1	American Linseed Company	15,475,000	.....	..	..	11½	12	11½	12	...	1,252
57½ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	52¾	53½	+ ⅜	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	Sep. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	52⅝	53¼	52	52¾	...	2,440
37½ January 4.	10 October 25.	12¾	12½	...	American Malting Company	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	31½	1,000
87¼ January 26.	41 November 18.	42½	43½	— 4	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	46	46	41	42	82	3,035
50 April 20.	34⅞ October 28.	38¾	38½	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	38	38⅞	36	38¼	...	16,268
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	90	90¾	+ 3	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	87	90	87	90	...	11,392
15½ March 13.	4 October 14.	4	4⅜	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	29,939,700	.....	..	..	5⅛	5½	4½	4⅝	11½	755
45½ September 25.	24 May 24.	45½	45¼	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	..	44	45⅝	42¼	45¼	...	10,975
86¾ September 14.	70 May 13.	83½	84	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	82¼	84	82¼	84	...	1,800
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	48⅝	48¾	+ 1⅜	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	46⅜	49½	46½	48⅝	32	42,940
106⅝ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95	95½	+ 2¼	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	93¼	95¼	93	95¼	89	4,420
182 March 20.	123¼ January 4.	150⅞	160	+ 9¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	151	161	150½	160	122½	354,135
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117½	118	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	117½	118	117¼	118	112	755
105 April 18.	98¼ September 21.	96	99	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	100	100	98¼	98¼	...	120
52¾ April 4.	31½ November 11.	34½	35	+ 2⅞	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅜	34⅞	31¾	34⅞	...	3,515
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	83	83¾	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	82½	83½	82¼	83½	...	1,250
229½ April 5.	88½ June 21.	118¼	118½	— ½	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	118¾	120¾	116¾	118½	138¼	112,925
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	143	145	— ¼	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 2, '99.	2	Q	144¼	144½	144¼	144½	127⅛	135
70 April 26.	41 October 24.	46⅝	46¾	+ 2¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	SA	44¾	47	44¼	46¾	...	5,410
48½ October 26.	36 May 8.	46	47½	+ 3	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	46	47	46	47	39¼	450
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	23½	23¼	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,600,000	.....	..	..	21¾	23½	21½	23¼	15¾	59,350
68⅛ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	66⅛	66½	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	64⅛	67	63½	66½	45	132,760
61¼ April 20.	43⅞ June 22.	53	55½	+ 4⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	50½	55½	50½	55	38¼	13,437
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	76⅝	76¾	+ 5½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	50,227,000	.....	..	..	71¼	77½	71¼	76⅝	73½	119,552
106½ November 14.	106½ November 14.	106½	...	...	Boston & New York Air Line preferred	1,426,000	July, '99.	2	SA	106¾	106½	106¾	106½	...	100
137 April 15.	75½ September 20.	89¼	89½	+ 3¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	..	86¼	90¾	85¼	89¼	69	185,231
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	141	144	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	140½	141½	140	141	127	1,080
20⅜ August 4.	9½ May 9.	17¾	18¼	+ 1¼	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	16	18¼	16	18¼	8	7,605
52 November 17.	30¼ March 25.	50	55	+10	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	44	52	44	52	...	660
96½ September 22.	60 May 19.	91	94	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	.....	..	..	90	94	90	91	...	700
70 January 23.	50½ June 2.	53¼	53½	+ ⅜	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	53	53¾	52¾	53⅜	54¼	1,040
99½ May 31.	84⅜ March 15.	94⅜	95½	...	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94¼	88⅜	200
31¼ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	28	28⅛	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	27	28¼	27	28	22¾	11,506
140¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	134½	134⅝	+ 3½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,106,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	Q	130⅜	134¾	130⅝	134½	118½	68,045
68⅝ April 29.	44 September 20.	48½	48¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	48¾	48	48⅝	...	1,000
100¼ September 1.	59⅜ January 4.	97	97¼	+ 2⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	95¼	97⅜	95⅞	97⅜	58½	1,610
122⅝ September 7.	112⅜ January 3.	...	129	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	126	126	126	126	108½	110
20⅜ January 23.	13 June 1.	14⅞	15	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,252,300	.....	..	..	14⅜	15⅛	14⅛	15	15⅜	23,610
85⅛ August 29.	50⅜ January 5.	82	82¾	+ 2	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,871,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	80¼	83⅞	80¼	82¾	48	2,320
44⅜ September 6.	28 June 22.	41¼	41¾	— ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	42	42¾	41¼	41⅝	30	2,000
103⅞ August 12.	83⅜ January 3.	91½	91⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western debenture	16,776,500	July 15, '99.	2	SA	91	91⅝	90¾	90¾	79⅛	2,000
12½ April 28.	7⅛ January 6.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12	11⅛	12	8½	300

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 18, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Nov. 18. Bid.	Closing Sat., Nov. 18. Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Nov. 18. First.	Week Ended Nov. 18. High.	Week Ended Nov. 18. Low.	Week Ended Nov. 18. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 18, '99.
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	42	44	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1		44	44	44	44	32	145
136½ September 6.	120½ January 3.	126½	126⅝	+ 2⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	47,138,200	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	129⅝	129⅝	129¼	129½	112⅞	47,442
179 September 5.	166¾ January 3.	173	174	+ 1	Chicago, MHwaukee & St. Paul preferred.	38,406,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171½	174	171½	174	163	934
173 September 6.	141¼ January 4.	168¾	169	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern.	30,116,300	July 5, '99.	2½	SA	166	169	165¾	169	139¼	3,840
122¼ January 27.	107½ May 13.	...4⅝	114⅝	+ 2	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	60,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	112⅞	114⅜	112	114½	108	16,562
128⅝ September 22.	91 February 8.	115	120	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	116	118	115	118	85½	1,310
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	11½	12	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12	12	9	220
56¾ March 27.	36½ January 6.	38½	40	+ 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred.	17,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	39½	39½	39½	33	400
65⅝ April 10.	42½ January 4.	60¾	60⅝	+ 2⅞	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	28,000,000	Aug. '98.	1¼	..	58	60½	58	60⅝	43¾	14,840
106 November 2.	94 May 10.	102	105	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¼	Q	103	103	103	103	89¾	420
16¾ January 26.	9 July 5.	12	14	+ 1⅞	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	8,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	13	11¾	13	16½	600
45 April 26.	37⅛ June 23.	44¼	45½	+ 4⅞	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred.	5,000,000	Oct. '98.	1¾	..	42	45	42	45	46½	440
5⅝ April 21.	1⅜ January 17.	1½	2	+ ⅝	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1	150
64 September 11.	30½ February 8.	53¾	53¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	52½	54	51⅝	53¼	26½	16,030
128 November 14.	88 January 6.	128	130	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	128	128	128	128	77	230
27 September 6.	15½ October 10.	7	8¼	..	Colorado Midland.	8,420,200	.....	..	..	6½	7¼	6½	7¼	6	1,300
8¾ January 6.	4⅜ July 14.	20	20⅜	+ 2⅜	Colorado Midland preferred.	4,054,800	.....	..	..	19	20½	19	20¼	16	780
58½ March 17.	41⅜ September 13.	6⅜	6⅞	+ ½	Colorado & Southern.	30,986,000	.....	..	..	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6¾	....	11,950
25 March 22.	15 June 16.	48	48½	+ 1	Colorado & Southern first preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	..	47	47½	46¾	47½	....	720
21¼ September 6.	6¼ September 13.	18¾	19¼	+ ½	Colorado & Southern second preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	..	18¼	19¼	18¼	19	....	1,315
8⅜ January 5.	6 February 5.	19	20	+ 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,700,000	.....	..	..	20	20	19½	19½	....	880
194½ November 18.	189 January 26.	194	200	..	Commercial Cable.	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	193½	194½	193½	194½	....	280
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	192½	193¾	+ 5½	Consolidated Gas.	30,078,600	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	187	193¼	187	192⅞	186	17,818
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	43½	43⅝	+ 2⅜	Continental Tobacco Company.	43,845,700	.....	..	..	40¾	44⅜	40¾	43⅛	....	58,455
103⅝ August 28.	78 June 29.	91¾	92¼	+ 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Company preferred.	43,845,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	90½	92⅝	90½	92	....	12,808
125⅜ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	122¼	122½	+ 3⅜	**Delaware & Hudson.**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	118¾	122⅜	118½	122⅜	96	7,120
194½ October 30.	157 January 7.	190½	191	+ 4	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1⅝	Q	187	191½	187	191	141½	8,562
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21¾	21⅜	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21¾	21	21⅜	16	3,150
80 April 27.	68⅛ January 11.	75⅛	75⅞	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande preferred.	28,630,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	74	75⅞	74	75	61⅜	8,400
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	....	....	....	Detroit City Gas.	2,944,200	Nov. 15, '99.	2½	..	97	97	97	97	....	100
6⅝ November 8.	3 April 4.	5⅞	6½	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	3	1,000
16⅞ August 25.	7⅜ January 30.	14¼	14⅞	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	7½	200
16¼ January 19.	12⅛ June 23.	13¼	13½	+ ⅜	**Erie.**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜	1,100
42 January 20.	33⅛ June 21.	38	38⅜	+ 1	Erie first preferred.	42,844,000	.....	..	..	37	38½	37	38¼	35½	4,233
22½ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	19¼	20	+ ½	Erie second preferred.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	17⅜	100
120¼ October 30.	*92⅜ January 14.	....	....	— ⅛	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	108¾	110⅜	108¾	110⅜	....	2,810
46½ November 17.	36 March 28.	46	46½	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	45	46½	44½	46½	31½	2,550
98½ September 9.	70 January 7.	87	91	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	91	91	90	90	....	87
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	58⅜	58¾	+ 3¼	**Federal Steel Company.**	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1¼	..	55½	59¼	55	58¾	31½	77,495
93½ April 3.	72⅛ May 13.	81¼	81½	+ 3⅞	Federal Steel Company preferred.	53,261,100	Sep. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	78¼	81½	78	81½	74⅞	12,024
25 January 5.	14 August 9.	....	....	....	Fort Worth & Denver City.	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	..	14	16	14	16	15	41
126½ November 14.	95½ January 3.	126⅛	126¼	+ 3¼	**General Electric Company.**	18,276,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	122	126½	122	126½	82	13,388
76⅜ March 20.	47⅛ November 17.	51	51½	+ 4¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	49	52⅜	47½	51⅜	....	7,805
110 January 12.	97 October 23.	98	100	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred.	12,619,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	100	100	99	100	....	640
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	174	175	+ 3⅜	Great Northern preferred.	80,409,760	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	171¼	174⅞	171¼	174⅞	139½	2,631
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	....	+ ½	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	112½	114½	112½	114½	....	500
37⅜ September 6.	22 July 12.	34½	35½	+ 3¼	Hocking Valley.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	32	35	32	35	....	1,551
68¼ September 6.	54½ May 13.	63	64	+ 1	Hocking Valley preferred.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	62⅞	64	62⅞	64	....	514
75 September 6.	60½ February 10.	72	75	..	Homestake.	12,500,000	Oct. 25, '99.	50c	M	74	74	74	74	....	100
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	116⅛	116¼	+ 2¼	**Illinois Central.**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	114⅛	116¼	113¾	116¼	111½	11,300
68½ January 23.	24¼ October 17.	25¾	27	..	International Paper Company.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25¾	26½	25¼	26	62	4,315
95 January 5.	67 October 30.	67½	70	+ ⅜	International Paper Company preferred.	22,538,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	70	70¼	69⅝	70	92	1,840
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	13⅜	14½	— 1¼	International Silver Company.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	13	13¾	....	602
15¾ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	14	14½	+ ⅝	Iowa Central.	8,488,800	.....	..	..	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅜	9⅜	1,755
62¼ August 25.	42½ May 31.	....	....	+ 2⅜	Iowa Central preferred.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	57¾	60½	57⅜	60¼	35	1,409
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	8	10	..	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.**	23,000,000	.....	..	..	8⅞	9¼	8½	9	19¾	1,720
84 February 17.	70 November 14.	68	72	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	70	70	70	70	....	100
81 October 18.	51 March 4.	79½	79¾	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas.**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	77	79⅝	76½	79½	49½	3,045
102½ May 18.	95 May 9.	101½	103	..	Laclede Gas preferred.	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	SA	102½	102½	102½	102¾	....	100
22¼ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	19	20¾	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western.	11,840,600	.....	..	..	19	19	19	19	....	500
208 January 24.	196½ January 5.	198	210	..	Lake Shore.	49,468,500	July 28, '99.	3½	SA	205	205	205	205	....	22
84 April 4.	46 November 9.	52	60	..	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	47	47	47	47	50¾	40
88⅞ October 30.	63 March 6.	87	87⅛	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	SA	85½	87¼	85	87	60½	27,225
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	106	106⅛	+ 4	**Manhattan Consolidated.**	48,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1	Q	102	106½	101⅛	106	94¾	190,211
25 October 2.	14 April 25.	24¾	25½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago.	7,500,000	.....	..	..	24	25	24	25	....	924
76¼ November 17.	44½ May 5.	79	81	+ 2¼	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref.	9,000,000	.....	..	..	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	....	220
289 March 28.	187½ September 18.	195	195½	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	192	195½	190¾	193½	174⅜	15,421
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13⅜	14	+ ½	Mexican Central.	36,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13½	....	3,060
6⅝ September 13.	1 January 6.	4⅜	4¾	..	Mexican National certificates.	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	....	2,310
116 January 24.	110 October 25.	110	113	..	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	108⅜	10
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	70½	71	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	71½	71¾	70	70½	28¾	3,000
99½ November 18.	73½ January 10.	98½	99½	+ 4¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred.	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	95	99¼	95	99½	61	2,020
37½ May 18.	8⅜ January 24.	24½	25	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	23¼	24½	23¼	24½	....	400
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	66¾	66½	+ 3⅝	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	62½	66	62½	66	....	900
14⅞ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12⅝	13	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	52,459,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	11¾	1,450
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 13.	39¾	40	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	40¾	38¾	39⅞	34½	12,610
52½ April 4.	38⅜ June 1.	49	49¼	+ 2⅜	Missouri Pacific.	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	47	49⅜	46⅞	49¼	36½	44,646
52 August 28.	32 January 3.	45½	47	..	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	45	46	45	46	28	200
185¼ November 13.	176 January 3.	185	186½	..	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	SA	185¼	185¼	185¼	185¼	....	200
62 January 21.	39⅞ October 20.	41⅝	42⅜	+ ¼	**National Biscuit Company.**	29,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	..	41	42¼	40⅞	42	39	1,850
107½ January 18.	95 November 10.	94	100	..	National Biscuit Company preferred.	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	96	100¾	96	100¼	100	60
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	28¾	29½	+ 1	National Lead Company.	14,965,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	28¾	29	28¾	29	34⅞	850
115 January 21.	107 November 13.	107½	108	..	National Lead Company pf.	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	112¾	600
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	48⅝	48¾	+ 1⅝	National Steel Company.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	47½	48	46¾	48⅝	....	6,533
99⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	94½	95	+ 1	National Steel Company preferred.	26,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	93¾	95	93¾	95	....	1,808
9 November 2.	4½ March 17.	5	....	..	National Starch Manufacturing Company.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼	3¾	100
25 October 16.	13 March 17.	21	....	+ 5	National Starch Mfg. Co. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., '96.	6	..	25	25	25	25	....	100
128⅜ November 2.	97 January 3.	123¾	124¼	+ 3	New Jersey Central.	27,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	121	124½	121	124	88	6,804
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	144	147	— 2	New York Air Brake.	5,000,000	Oct. 5, '99.	2	Q	145¾	147	144¾	146	100	610
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	137½	137⅞	+ 2¼	New York Central.	100,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	Q	135¾	138	135¼	137⅞	117⅞	20,400
222 April 20.	190 January 19.	215	218	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	52,368,800	Sept. 30, '99.	2	Q	215	215	215	215	....	235
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	13¾	15	+ ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	14	200
85 October 24.	65 March 7.	83	85	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	..	81	83	81	83	....	200
41 January 23.	29½ May 24.	34½	36	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	33	35	35	35	30	300
28⅜ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	25⅞	26	+ 1	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,000	.....	..	..	25	26	24¾	26	15⅜	11,035
88⅝ November 6.	70 May 15.	85	....	..	Norfolk Southern.	2,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1	Q	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	....	344
28¾ August 25.	17⅜ March 17.	27¾	27½	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western.	60,000,000	.....	..	..	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	....	27,015
74¼ August 23.	61¾ January 6.	70¾	71	+ 1¾	Norfolk & Western preferred.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69¼	71	69¼	71	54½	3,867
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛	North American.	39,776,300	.....	..	..	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	7	4,985
57½ August 24.	42⅜ January 7.	55⅞	55⅞	+ 2⅜	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	53¼	56	53¼	55⅞	39⅞	38,656
81½ February 23.	72¾ October 3.	75⅜	75⅞	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific preferred.	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	74	75⅞	74	75⅝	75¼	4,915
10½ April 27.	6 March 23.	8¼	9	— ⅜	**Ontario Mining.**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....	100
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	....	....	....	Oregon Railroad & Navigation.	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	..	45	45	45	45	....	10
54 November 1.	38 May 11.	51	52½	+ 1	**Pacific Coast.**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	51	51	50⅜	51	43	1,000
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	87	90	..	Pacific Coast first preferred.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	**Q	85	85	85	85	80	176
55 January 30.	37¼ October 14.	47⅜	47⅜	+ 6⅞	Pacific Mail.	29,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	SA	40¾	47⅜	40¾	47⅜	38⅜	41,430
142 January 23.	122¼ January 5.	130½	130⅝	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad.	120,393,250	May 31, '99.	2½	SA	129¼	130⅞	128½	130⅝	117⅜	16,444
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	114¼	114¼	+ 4	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,068,800	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	Q	110⅜	114½	110⅜	114⅛	109⅜	29,100
5 November 14.	1 January 10.	3⅝	3⅞	+ ½	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	8,400,000	.....	..	..	3¾	5	3¾	4	1	21,270
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	74¼	75	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis.	24,387,100	.....	..	..	74	75	74	75	42	980
61 August 14.	44¾ June 1.	57⅜	58½	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car Company.	12,500,000	.....	..	..	55½	58¼	55	58	....	1,385
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	88¾	89¼	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred.	12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	89	89¾	88¾	89¼	....	855
207¾ October 20.	156 January 21.	193	195	— 2½	Pullman Palace Car Company.	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	194	194	192¾	192½	139	2,000
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	21	21½	+ ⅜	**Reading.**	60,000,000	.....	..	..	20¼	21½	20¼	21	16½	2,531
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	59⅜	60	+ 2⅜	Reading first preferred.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	57¼	60¼	57¼	59⅝	40	33,089
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	31⅜	32	+ 2¾	Reading second preferred.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	29¾	31⅜	29¾	31⅜	18¼	6,332
33⅞ September 6.	22¼ August 26.	25¼	25½	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel.	27,352,000	.....	..	..	25	25	23¾	25	....	4,305
79 September 5.	68½ November 11.	71	72	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel preferred.	20,852,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	70	71	69¼	71	....	1,579
43½ February 3.	25½ January 4.	40	41	+ 2⅝	Rio Grande Western.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1	..	37⅝	40¼	37⅝	40½	....	900
84⅜ November 17.	66 January 3.	84	85½	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred.	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	63	735
130½ January 26.	129¾ March 1.	131	....	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	132	132	132	132	127	20
7¼ October 30.	3¾ June 24.	6¼	7	+ ⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....	500
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	51	53	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred.	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	SA	50¼	50½	50½	50¾	37	114
18 October 26.	9 June 1.	16½	17	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred.	3,500,000	.....	..	..	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	14¾	88
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10¾	11¼	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco.	26,443,980	.....	..	..	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	7⅝	585
75¼ January 26.	64 May 13.	72	74	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred.	5,000,000	July 5, '99.	2	SA	72	72	72	72	65¾	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37⅛	37¾	+ 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred.	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	A	35¼	37½	35¼	37⅛	31¼	1,740
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅝	6¾	1,620
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	33¾	33¾	+ 3¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	30¼	33⅞	30¼	33⅝	14½	18,020
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	102	104	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred.	4,689,600	Sept. 1, '99.	3½	SA	103	103	103	103	92	195
44¼ November 16.	27 May 9.	43¼	43½	+ 3½	Southern Pacific.	193,802,100	.....	..	..	40¼	44¼	40	43⅜	26⅜	618,764
14¼ October 30.	10¼ January 5.	13½	13¾	+ ⅜	Southern Railway.	119,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	9¼	14,227
58¼ October 30.	40⅞ January 24.	57⅜	57½	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway preferred.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, 99.	1	..	56	58	55⅜	57½	37⅜	25,755
15¼ November 2.	6½ September 20.	12	12¼	+ 1	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅞	12⅜	10⅞	12	7	6,309
126 September 11.	36 January 9.	114⅜	115	+ 1⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron.**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	113	117	112	115	30	17,150
150 August 22.	111 January 4.	....	....	....	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred.	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	150	150	150	150	....	100
26⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	19¼	19½	+ ¾	Texas Pacific.	38,706,700	.....	..	..	18	19⅝	18	19¼	15¾	5,440
242 February 27.	140 October 3.	147⅞	149	— ¾	Third Avenue.	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	147	148½	147	148¾	150	1,087
5 November 14.	5 November 14.	....	....	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	....	100
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	....	....	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred.	2,692,200	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	135¼	135¼	134	134	....	415
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	27½	+ 1	**Union Bag & Paper Company.**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	26	27¼	26	27½	....	1,200
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	79	79½	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred.	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¾	....	170
50½ November 17.	38⅛ June 20.	49⅞	50⅛	+ 3⅜	Union Pacific Railway.	93,387,000	.....	..	..	46⅜	50⅛	46¼	49⅞	34⅜	119,348
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77	77¼	+ 1¼	Union Pacific Railway preferred.	97,253,500	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75¼	77⅜	75¼	77	67¾	36,578
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	48	50	..	United States Express Company.	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	SA	48¼	50	47¾	50	44¾	173
78½ September 15.	22 November 17.	20	35	..	United States Flour Milling Company pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25	22	22	....	200
40⅝ November 6.	5⅜ June 7.	24½	25	— ⅝	United States Leather.	61,509,900	.....	..	..	25¾	27	23¼	25¼	6⅜	88,696
84½ November 2.	68 June 1.	82⅝	82½	+ 4½	United States Leather preferred.	60,909,900	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	78¼	83	78¼	82¾	66⅜	36,706
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	48	48½	+ 1	United States Rubber.	23,066,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	46¼	48¼	46¼	48	41½	1,309
121 July 8.	110 November 14.	111¼	112	— ½	United States Rubber preferred.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	112½	112½	110	111½	103	1,796
8¾ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	8	8⅜	+ ¾	**Wabash.**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7¾	8½	7¾	8½	7¾	1,390
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23⅝	23¾	+ 2¼	Wabash preferred.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21¾	24	21½	23¾	22⅝	31,505
135½ September 6.	*125 February 10.	127	131	..	Wells-Fargo Express.	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	130	130	130	130	125	110
98¼ January 24.	80⅝ October 13.	88½	89	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	97,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 18, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 18. $12,579,800

	Week Ending Nov. 18.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	13
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	88	88	88	88	1
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	102	102	55½
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	92¾	92⅞	13
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st, tr. r.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	98¼	98⅝	98⅛	99¼	494
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81¼	82½	81	82¼	184
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	45
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¼	95¼	94	95⅛	74
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	97⅜	98¼	97¼	98	196
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	90¾	89⅝	90⅝	97
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109½	110	109½	110	27
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97	97½	96	97½	59
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	77	77	77	77	21
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	13
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	92	90	91¾	11
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc.	36	36½	36	36½	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s	119¾	120¼	119¾	120¼	89
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Central Pacific 3½s	83	84¼	83	83⅞	272
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98¾	99½	98⅝	99⅝	150
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	92	93	93	93	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95½	95½	95	95	69
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116¼	116⅜	116⅛	116⅛	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114	114	114	114	24
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103	103	102⅝	103	192
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. deb. 5s	110½	110	109½	110	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102⅜	102¾	102	102	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	130	133	130	133	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	171½	171½	171½	171½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	120½	121	120½	121	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 6s	170	170	170	170	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	119½	120¼	119½	120½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	110⅜	110¾	110⅜	110⅜	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1900	107½	107¾	107½	107½	14
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	112	112¼	112	112¼	11
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117	117	117	117	5
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106¼	106¾	106	106¼	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	106½	106¾	106½	106½	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137½	137½	137	137	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97¾	98	97	97¾	64
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	112	113	112	113	10
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95⅛	95⅜	95	95⅜	28
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	93	94½	93	94½	6
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101	101	101	101	25
Colorado Midland 2-4s	62½	63¼	62½	63	93
Colorado & Southern 4s	84	85⅞	84	85⅞	63
Delaware & Hudson 1st, Penn. Div. 7s	147½	148	147½	148	3
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99¾	98½	99	21
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10
Detroit Gas 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	99½	99¾	99	99	18
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	76	76	76	76	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Eliz., Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	100½	101	15
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141	141¾	140	140	4
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91½	91	91⅛	21
Erie 2d ext. 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾	3
Erie 4th ext. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
Erie 2d extended 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
Erie general lien 4s	71	72	70¾	72	61
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	104	104	104	104	25
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	103	106	106	106	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79¼	79½	79	79½	4
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101½	102¼	101¼	102¼	77
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	103	104	103	104	35
Green Bay debenture, B	8½	8¾	8½	8½	85
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Henderson Bridge 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	101	101¼	101	101	35
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86	86½	85½	85½	42
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	101	101	101	101	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92	92	92	92	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	63	64	63	63¾	25
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	71	72¼	71¼	72	128
Kentucky Central 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	3
Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Lake Shore 3½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	17
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s, reg.	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 7s	98	98	98	98	1
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	7
Long Island unified 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	99	99	98	98	3
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects.	63½	64⅛	63½	64⅛	25
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96¾	19
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99⅞	100	99½	100	36
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98½	146
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117¼	117½	117½	117½	4
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114½	114½	113	113	6
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	105¾	107	105¾	107	45
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96	96	96	68
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120¼	120½	119½	119½	23
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	117	116	117	17
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26¼	25½	25⅞	158
Mexican Central 2d income	12¼	12½	12⅛	12¼	20
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87¾	87	87⅝	71
Mil., Lake Shore & Western income	112	112	112	112	5
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	120	120	120	120	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93	783
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	71½	69	71	118
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	92	91	92	26
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	90	92⅜	90	92⅜	97
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112	112	112	112	4
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	94⅜	95½	94¾	95½	29
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97¼	98	97	98	32
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	7
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127¾	127¾	127⅝	127⅝	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84½	85	84½	85	83
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	8
Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	141	141	141	141	1
National Starch Mfg. 6s	102½	103	102	103	14
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97⅝	98½	97⅜	97⅜	98
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
New York Central 1st 7s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	9
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s, reg.	93	93	93	93	5
New York Central general 3½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105½	106	105½	105¾	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, reg.	187	187	187	187	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¾	105	104⅝	104⅝	3
New York, Sus. & Western 1st. refdg. 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	92	92¼	92	92¼	72
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65	65½	65	65½	192
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101⅝	102½	101	102¼	782
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	119½	120	119½	120	34
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	102⅝	103	69
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	128⅝	128⅝	128¼	128⅜	21
Oregon Short Line, Income A	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	½
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼	103¼	6
Pennsylvania 4½s	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	12
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. r.	96	97¼	96	97¼	14
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85	85¾	85	85¾	56
Peoria & Eastern income	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	20
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	96	96	96	96	2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gtd. 4s Series D.	106	106	106	106	5
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	4
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	139	139	139	139	2
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	100	100	100	100	11
Reading general 4s	86½	87¼	86½	87⅛	51
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Rio Grande Western 4s	97	97¾	96½	97½	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	109¾	110½	109¾	110¼	336
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80¼	81¾	80	81¼	165
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109¾	110	109½	109½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	110	110	110	110	3½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	14
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s Class C	110	110	110	110	3½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	10
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	87½	88¾	87⅜	88½	159
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60	62½	59⅞	61⅞	670
St. Paul & Duluth con. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80¾	80	80¼	62
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96½	96½	96¾	96½	9
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	22
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	105½	107	105½	107	35
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	84⅜	85¼	84	84¾	1,05
Southern Pacific of Cal. consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Southern Railway 5s	108	109	107⅞	108¾	130
Standard Rope & Twine income	24	26⅞	24	25½	52
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De B. Coal & Iron 6s	106	106	106	106	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103	104¼	102¾	104¼	74
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114	114	22
Third Avenue 5s	127¾	128¼	127¾	128¼	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	117	117	116¾	116¾	8
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅝	104	103	104	41
Union Elevated, Chicago, 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Wabash 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114	32
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100½	100	100½	26
Wabash debenture, Series B	37¾	42¼	37¾	41⅝	1,832
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania income 5s	23	23	23	23	10
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	11
West Shore gtd. 4s	113⅝	114	113¾	113¾	6
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	93	90⅜	93	176
Total sales					$12,008,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 18, 1899.

United States 2s, registered	101	101	101	101	5
United States 5s, registered	111	111	111	111	20
United States 5s, coupon	111	111	111	111	25
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130	131	130	131	329
United States 4s, 1925, registered	131	131	131	131	11
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅞	112⅞	112¾	112¾	51
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛	109
United States 3s, small	108	108½	108	108½	33
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	½
Total sales					$556,300

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 18, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	15
Total sales					$15,000
Grand total					$12,579,800

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101	Nov. 13
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¾	Nov. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112	Oct. 3	112¾	Nov. 13
United States 4s, 1925, registered	131	Nov. 16	128	Feb. 14	131	Nov. 16
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	131	Nov. 17
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	110½	Oct. 31	110½	Oct. 31
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	110½	Nov. 1	111	Nov. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109¼	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	109⅛	Nov. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Nov. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108	Nov. 9

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	June 30	95	Oct. 20	96¾	Nov. 18
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6½	Oct. 26
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	86¼	Oct. 19

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108 Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128 Feb. 23

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 18	$1,264,834,833	$55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,286,145	54,974,078
Oct. 28	1,089,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,368
Sept. 23	1,330,028,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,008,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	866,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,008,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,339,721
Aug. 12	906,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,080
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,955	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,806
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,804,470
June 10	1,039,208,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,659
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,254
May 6	1,430,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,116,369	67,732,695
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,388
April 15	1,424,346,285	82,334,464
April 8	1,853,060,641	77,373,038
April 1	1,293,839,167	60,945,634
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,000,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,903	54,860,284
Feb. 4	1,328,451,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	60,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,634,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,870
Dec. 24	1,022,488,939	48,476,213
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,196	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,188,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,734

*Five days. †Four days.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 16, 1899	£31,900,853	.....
Nov. 17, 1898	32,439,112	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 16, 1899	75,363,080	£46,680,108
Nov. 17, 1898	73,888,836	48,836,860

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 16, 1899	24,058,000	12,394,000
Nov. 17, 1898	24,757,000	12,754,000

RUSSIA.

Nov. 16, 1899	85,560,000	4,412,000
Nov. 17, 1898	98,763,000	3,533,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 16, 1899	36,908,000	12,539,000
Nov. 17, 1898	35,873,000	12,459,000

SPAIN.

Nov. 16, 1899	13,600,000	13,854,000
Nov. 17, 1898	11,062,000	5,777,000

ITALY.

Nov. 16, 1899	15,464,000	1,443,000
Nov. 17, 1898	14,867,000	2,288,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 16, 1899	3,441,000	5,784,000
Nov. 17, 1898	4,315,000	6,631,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 16, 1899	2,940,000	1,470,000
Nov. 17, 1898	2,825,000	1,413,000

Total for week	£280,234,933	£98,576,108
Total preceding week	283,882,570	98,445,667
Corresponding date last year	295,739,949	93,601,800

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Nov. 18, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g.. 1928.	102½	Jun 13	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	93¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	92¼	Nov 18	92½	93
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	108¾	May 31	97¼	Oct 12	99¼	Nov 18	99¼	99⅝
Do., registered	102½	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101¼	Sept 18	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	88¾	Aug 31	78	Jan 6	82¼	Nov 18	82¼	82½
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	85	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	100¼	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	93½	Oct 14	95⅛	Nov 17	95	95½
Do., mtge. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	96	Oct 12	98	Nov 18	98	98¼
Do., Southwest. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	96¾	May 19	89⅜	Nov 14	90⅜	Nov 18	90⅜	..
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	110	Nov 15	..	110
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	115½	Oct 13	116¼	Oct 25	116¼	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108¾	Apr 20	104¾	Nov 1	104½	Nov 17	104½	106
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	96	Nov 15	97¼	Nov. 18	97	98
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Nov 9	106½	108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	134½	Jul 6	127	Sep 27	127	Sept 27	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	100	Nov 18	100	Nov 18	100	Nov 18	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	103	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	109	Oct 6	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116	Nov 9	115	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	107¼	Oct 16	108	Nov 14	108⅛	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	107½	Sep 26	108⅝	Nov 8	..	108¼
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	Oct 30	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	98	Apr 26	93	Nov 16	93	Nov 16	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	118½	Oct 31	118	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	90	Nov 13	91¾	Nov 17	91¾	92¼
Do., do., registered	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	36	Oct 31	36½	Nov 18	36	38
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	10	Oct 31	10	Oct 31	9	10½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6¼	Aug 17	5	6
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	97	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	90	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	90	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv 7s, 1902	112	Jan 31	109½	May 3	110	Sept 18	..	110¼
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112¼	Mar 20	112½	Nov 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	120¼	Nov 18	120	120⅛
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112¼	Jan 7	118½	Nov 16	118½	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	98	Nov 17	98	Nov 17	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	102	Oct 17	87¾	Jan 1	102	Oct 26	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	115½	Nov 1	115	..
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13,97	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	114½	Oct 13	115	Oct 24	115	119
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	121¾	Aug 30	115	119
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	116	Nov 8	116¼	Nov 18	116	117
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90⅜	Jan 4	95	Nov 18	95	95½
Do., do., registered	97⅜	Aug 30	92¾	Jan 18	97⅜	Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Nov 16	102	104
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95½	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Elz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	100½	Oct 5	101	Nov 18	100	..
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	105	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	103¾	Oct 2	103¾	Oct 2	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106⅜	Feb 24	106⅜	Feb 24	106⅜	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Edge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	114	Nov 17	113¾	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	100	Nov 9	100½	Nov 15	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 21	109¼	May 10	110	Nov 17	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	123¼	Jan 4	133	Nov 15	109½	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	118⅝	Sep 14	115⅝	May 1	118⅝	Sept 20	112	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 28	103½	Oct 12	105	Oct 30	104	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 25	101½	Jan 26	102	Nov 14	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Illino.s Division 3½s	104½	Oct 18	102	Nov 14	103	Nov 17	103	103½
Do. Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅞	Aug 8	105⅜	Jan 3	109¾	Nov 18	109¼	..
Do., do., registered	111⅛	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	120	Nov 17	120	122
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½	Oct 9	..	..
Do., 1st cor. g. 6s, 1934	139½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	136	Nov 9	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 19	113	Nov 13	113	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 6s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	103	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Lou.sv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	113	Nov 17	113	Nov 17	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. retdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	98	Nov 9	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	108	Nov 6	103	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	173	Sep 5	160¾	Jan 7	171¼	Oct 20	171	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	171	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	172½	Sep 27	170¼	Jan 10	172½	Sept 27	171	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	174½	Sep 11	169	Jan 3	171½	Nov 17	171	..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	172½	Sep 2	161	Jan 11	170	Nov 16	171	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jan 3	112⅝	May 13	120¼	Sept 22	118½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120⅜	Oct 5	120	Aug 2	120¼	Oct 5	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123⅛	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	120½	Nov 15	120	121½
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	130	Oct 24	129	133
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 7, 98	110	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	120¼	Oct 31	120¼	Oct 31	119	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	121	Nov 17	120	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅜	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	122½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¼	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	110	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	119¾	Nov 17	119	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118½	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	115
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¾	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	116	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅜	May 4	105⅜	Jan 11	110¾	Nov 13	..	111
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Feb 19,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jan 10	121	Oct 16	118	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	127	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	121½	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅜	Jul 11	142¾	May 4	145	Sept 20	140	143
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 23	111	Oct 12	112¼	Nov 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	112½	Aug 30	112½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7	107	..
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 14	106	Oct 7	106¾	Nov 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	105	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	118	Nov 3	118	Nov 3	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	107½	Nov 6	107½	Nov 18	..	107½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¾	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117	Nov 14	117	Nov 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	110½	Nov 13	106	Apr 7	110½	Nov 13	110	..
Do., registered	106⅜	Feb 20	106⅜	Nov 13	106½	Nov 13	103	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	107½	Nov 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	Nov 13, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107⅜	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	121	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	110	Nov 4	110	Nov 4	107	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114¼	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114¼	Aug 28	107	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 10	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	136	Nov 3	136	Nov 14	136¼	140
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	116¾	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	120	Sep 2	117¾	Feb 1	120	Nov 17	117	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	140	Oct 31	140	Oct 31	140	Nov 18	140½	144
Do., Ash. and Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	141	Oct 11	140½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	144¾	Jun 17	112	Nov 13	112	Nov 13	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	137⅞	Jun 27	130	Nov 19	130	Nov 19	131	..
Do., do., registered	134⅝	May 18	132	Jun 6	133¾	Aug 23	128	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	116⅝	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106¼	Nov 17	106	106½
Do., do. registered	107¾	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	106½	Nov 14	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	96	Sep 21	96	Sept. 21	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	88	May 9	87½	Aug 28	82	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	89½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109	Oct 16	113	Nov 8	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., S. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 17	136	Jan 9	137	Nov 18	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	133	Nov 13	132	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	128½	Oct 10	129½	Oct 25	129	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	106	Oct 4	108	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120	Oct 6	120	Oct 28	..	122
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	97⅝	Nov 18	97	98
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	100	Oct 28	99⅜	Jun 28	100	Oct 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	115½	Sep 5	112	Feb 9	113	Nov 17	113	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 23	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 24	87¾	Jan 12	95⅜	Nov 17	95	95¼
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅞	Sep 6	99¼	Jan 7	102	Nov 9	101½	103
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr. 22	95	Feb 21	95	Nov 4	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1933	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	109	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½	June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85¾	Nov 18	84½	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	25	Nov 14	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..
Do., geh. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	131	Nov 3	131	Nov 3	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M. C. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	103½	Feb 19	103¼	Feb 10	103¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	105½	Oct 10	106¾	Nov 6	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Rway 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	63	Nov 18	62¼	63½
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	71¼	Oct 30	70	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	84	Nov 10	85¾	Nov 18	85¾	86
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	Dec., 95
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun 15	126¼	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	137½	Nov 9	137½	Nov 9	138	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	102	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	105¼	Nov 8	105¼	Nov 8	105½	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141	Nov 18	141	Nov 18	141	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1021	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	137½	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122	Sept 15	..	..
Do., term. and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	148	Nov 16	145	Nov 10	148	Nov 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120	121
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	115	Nov 8	114	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116¼	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	154	Sep 7	150½	May 31	154	Sept 7	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	98½	Sep 18	99	Nov 18	99	99¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	100¾	Nov 9	102¼	Nov 13	102	103
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	105¾	Nov 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	107½	Sep 7	108	Oct 12	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	109	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	76	Nov 15	68	Jul 12	76	Nov 15	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	22¼	Nov 17	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	108	Nov 14	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼	Feb 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	110½	Oct 26	110½	Nov 10	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	109½	Oct 13	106	108
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	114½	Nov 10	114½	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	115¼	Nov 13	115½	Nov 13	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	110¼	Nov 15	110½	Nov 15	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123¼	Mar 30	116¼	Nov 15	116¼	Nov 15	..	123
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	140	Nov 15	140	Nov 15	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug 1	142	Sept 14	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116¾	Aug 17	111½	Jan 9	115	Nov 14	..	116¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	117	..
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	100	Oct 27,98	105	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	95	Jan 20	90	Sep 20	91¼	Nov 16	91¼	92
Do., do., registered	93¾	Mar 13	92¾	May 8	93¼	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan 20	70	Sep 21	72	Nov 18	71	72
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112½	Jun 16	107	Jan 4	111	Nov 17	111	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	92½	Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	102	Jul 14	95	Jan 3	96½	Nov 10	95½	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jul 6	111½	Jul 6	111¾	July 6	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	108¼	Apr 26	98¾	Jan 3	106	Nov 17	..	..
Midland RR. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	122	Mar 17	120	Apr 25	122	July 6	116	119
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	..	..	..	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	125¾	Jun 23	121½	Jan 16	125	Sept 15	..	127
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Sep 15	100¼	Jan 3	104	Nov 16	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	107	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	151
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110¼	Jan 18	112	Nov 17	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	96	Oct 5	96	Nov 15	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110½	Sep 11	109	Oct 30	109	Oct 30	109	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93	Nov 18	93¼	93¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	71	Nov 18	71	71½
Do., 1st ext g. 5s, 1944	96¾	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	92⅜	Nov 18	91	92
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	92	Nov 16	91	92
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	76½	Nov 6	77	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	95	Oct 12	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	104½	Nov 16	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	115¼	Nov 16	115	115½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	113	Nov 2	112	Nov 14	112½	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	98	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95¼	Nov 18	95	95½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	100	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107	Nov 3	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	105	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	108¼	May 22	114	Oct 16	114¾	Nov 17	114	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	110¼	Nov 18	110	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	109	Oct 4	109	Nov 1	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127⅜	Nov 15	127	130
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82½	Jan 4	85	Nov 17	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	100	Oct 2	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Sept 11	130	132
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	106¼	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111½	Oct 4	112¼	Nov 14	112¾	..
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	111½	Oct 3	111½	Oct 3	112⅜	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	106½	Oct 10	106½	Oct 24	106⅛	106½
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	105¾	Oct 16	106¼	Nov 17	106⅛	106½
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1880-1904	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	101⅝	Sep 9	106⅝	Sept 12	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	109¾	Nov 16	109¾	Nov 16	110	110½
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	97	Oct 16	97½	Nov 16	97½	98
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	93	Nov 14	93	Nov 14	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	97½	Oct 19	97⅜	Nov 18	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	97	Oct 25	97⅜	Nov 10	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117⅜	Jun 20	110¼	Jan 3	113⅜	Nov 18	113½	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109⅜	Jan 4	113⅜	Nov 11	113	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A., 1940	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	101½	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	101⅛	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	125⅞	Oct 17	126	Nov 1	122	127½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107	Au 15, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	106½	Nov 14	106	Nov 14	106½	Nov 14	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	121	123½
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¼	Oct 3	103⅜	Nov 9	103⅛	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	101¾	Nov 3	101¾	Nov 3	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114½	Jun 20	114½	Nov 13	115½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114½	Sep 14	115¼	Nov 18	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	109¾	Nov 15	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	108	Oct 10	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	120	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	Sept 27	107⅝	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	121¼	Jne 21, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	125½	Ja 29, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	105	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105	Oct 19	105¾	Nov 17	105½	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	103½	Nov 10	103¾	Nov 10	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	101½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	118	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	112½	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104⅝	Nov 17	104¼	105
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¼	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101	Oct 12	102¼	Nov 18	102	102¼
Do., registered	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	102¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	64½	Nov 10	65½	Nov 18	65¼	65½
Do., registered	68½	Jun 17	63¼	May 16	65	Sep 21	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	92
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	121½	Oct 7	112	Jan 6	120	Nov 17	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96½	Jan 16	99¾	Nov 17	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	92½	Nov 18	..	..
Ogden & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75½	Oct 26	..	..
Pacific Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	110	Nov 3	103	Jul 26	108¼	Nov 13	108	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	103¾	Nov 1	103¾	Oct 17	103⅞	Nov 1	104	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114	Oct 16	114¾	Nov 17	114	..
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	..	..	..	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼	Aug 18	99	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	97¼	Nov 17	97½	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	17	My 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	..	..	..	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	96	Nov 14	96	Nov 14	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107½	Oct 20, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	121	No 20, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	114	Oct 17	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	..	..	..	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	106	Nov 17	104¾	Nov 8	106	Nov 17	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	140	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	139	Nov 16	139	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	119½	Oct 4	119¼	Oct 4	119½	Oct 4	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	105¼	Sep 11	105¾	Sept 11	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	114	Oct 19	113¼	Jun 2	114	Oct 19	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 21	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	98¼	Oct 11	..	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 23	98½	Jan 31	100	Nov 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87	Nov 18	87	87¼
Do., do., registered	89¼	Jun 29	86	Oct 17	87	Oct 21	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	97½	Nov 18	97	97⅞
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	105	Nov 10	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	87	Oct 27	79¼	Jul 14	83½	Nov 19	..	86
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	110	Nov 14	110	Nov. 15	110¾	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 28	110	Nov 13	110¾	Nov 15	110½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	110¼	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce G. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124½	Nov 16	124½	125
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	121¼	Jan 30	107	Jun 5	109¾	Nov 15	110¼	110¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	103¾	Oct 3	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	84	Nov 17	84	86
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 15	98	Jan 12	100½	Nov 6	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	93	Aug 11	96	Sept 26	..	94
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96¼	Jul 8	84⅜	Jan 4	88½	Nov 18	88	88¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	61¾	Nov 18	61½	62
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	111½	Oct 25	110½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	109½	Oct 16	111¾	Nov 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	90	Aug 11	100¼	Nov 16	100	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	121½	Sept 12	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	123	Oct 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	148½	Jan 21	138¼	Mar 8	138	Oct 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	137½	Feb 23	137½	Feb 23	137½	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jan 29	112¾	Jan 5	115½	Nov 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106½	My 20, 97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	102½	Oct 21	103	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	122½	Jan 13, 98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134½	Mar 18	135	Oct 23	133	136
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	117	Oct 6	117	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	112	Sept 28	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	115	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	106⅜	Nov 10	..	..
San F., & N. P. 1st sf. g. 5s, 1919	112⅜	Sep 7	112⅜	Oct 2	112⅜	Oct 2	122	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con g. 6s, 1934	125⅛	Feb 15	122	Nov 8	122	Nov 3	122	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	..	..	..	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do., g. 4s, Cent. Pacific col., 1949	87¼	Mar 16	82½	Oct 14	84⅜	Nov 18	84¾	85
Do., do., registered	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	..	..
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	102⅞	May 25	98	Oct 13	99⅜	Nov 17	99	99⅝
Do., mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, 1929	89¼	Mar 2	82⅞	Oct 31	83⅜	Nov 18	83⅞	84⅛
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	109½	Oct 30	109½	Nov 4	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100¾	Jan 6	102¼	Nov 18	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	109½	Oct 19	..	112
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep 25	103	Oct 5	110	Oct 19	110½	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	85½	Nov 18	85½	Nov 18	..	87
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80½	Nov 18	80	81
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104¼	Nov 18	103¾	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	113½	Nov 16	112	114
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	125	Apr 20	107	Nov 1	107	Nov 17	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Apr 16	104	Nov 18	104	Nov 18	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	105	Nov 9	107	Nov 17	105½	106¼
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98¼	Nov 17	98	98¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	..	..	..	113⅞	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	105¼	Jul 21	103	Nov 13	104	Nov 17	103	105
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108¾	Nov 18	108½	109
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¼	Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	107¾	Oct 10	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	..	..	..	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	Jun 12	103¾	Sep 21	103¾	Sept 25	103⅜	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	113½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116	Oct 24	116	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	114½	Nov 13	114½	Nov 13	115	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	119¾	Jul 28	122	Nov 10	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½	May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅞	Jun 24	120	Nov 4	122¼	Nov 18	122	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	101	Oct 9	100	Mar 17	101	Oct 9	100	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	105¼	Oct 6	105½	Oct 23	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	109	Nov 1	109	Nov 17	108	112
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	115	Aug 11	113½	May 13	115	Aug 11	108	112
Do., serial, Series D	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90	Feb 23	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120¼	Apr 14	117	Aug 22	118	Oct 30	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1916	111	Apr 27	102½	Jan 3	106	Nov 17	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	113	Oct 2	112¾	Jun 15	113	Oct 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114½	May 8	111⅜	Nov 3	111⅜	Nov 3	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 27

Outside Securities.

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were due to manipulative efforts, but to a greater degree the market was influenced by the confidence felt in the future of the market and by the good buying that such confidence brought about. Brokers state that many persons who withdrew from the market some time ago now show much disposition to buy stocks, and instead of finding selling pressure in the market, a good demand appears.

The improvement was not restricted to a few stocks, but nearly every class of securities furnished some strong and active issues. The electric stocks showed much betterment, and several of the industrials that declined sharply the previous week reacted from those low prices. The copper stocks showed some net gains of importance, and throughout the market appeared signs that confidence was materially increased. Many traders turned from the bear to the bull side of the market, and in some stocks traders' transactions considerably increased the totals for the week. News affecting outside stocks was generally favorable, but the market was not so much affected by other influences as by improved money market conditions.

Prominent among the industrial stocks during the past week was Distilling of America, which was one of the strongest as well as the most active issues. A report was confirmed by an officer of the company to the effect that the Whitney syndicate held themselves ready to supply to the Distilling Company all the money needed as working capital. Substantial advances showed at the end of the week in both the common and preferred stocks.

In Electric Axle the electric stocks furnished an active and strong issue. Favorable reports were heard of tests of the company's electric lighting and refrigerating devices, and it was said by friends of the company that these tests gave much promise of the business that will be done by the Electric Axle Company. On transactions that during the latter part of the week averaged at least 5,000 shares a day, Electric Axle advanced about 2 points. Insiders were credited with being large buyers of the stock, but interest in the stock seemed quite wide and the business in Electric Axle was well distributed.

Without any apparent reason except a purely technical one, New Amsterdam Gas suffered a sharp decline in the middle of the week, and ended it with a considerable net loss in both issues of the stock. That the decline was not due to any unfavorable conditions that had arisen in the affairs of the company seemed to be indicated by the fact that the bonds of the company, instead of declining with the stocks, showed some improvement. The common stock sold as low as 25¼ and the preferred as low as 53½. The common stock closed about a point above the lowest for the week. Persons generally well informed in regard to local gas matters say that there has been no change in the situation recently and that it is unlikely there will be any change for some time to come.

Some attention was drawn late in the week to General Carriage, a stock that for many weeks had not been traded in at all. It had been offered at 30 without a bid until Friday, when some demand appeared for the stock and the price was bid up to 27½, at which the first sales of the week were effected. Persons familiar with the affairs of this company stated that developments of importance were likely to occur. The revival of business in General Carriage was looked upon with a good deal of interest, as at one time this stock was very active and attracted attention by its sharp movements.

National Gramophone sold in moderate amounts at 77, an advance of 3 points over the closing bid of the previous week. It was announced that the business of the company was in a satisfactory condition. Orders for the week ended Nov. 11, it was stated, were over $7,000 in excess of the company's manufacturing capacity, a fact cited by the friends of the company as showing that there was little fear of the company lacking business.

New York Transportation enjoyed an advance of several points, sharing in the general improvement that showed in the market. The stock of the parent company, the Electric Vehicle Company, also ended the week at much better figures than those recorded on the previous Saturday. When buying orders appeared in the market, it was found that there was little Electric Vehicle to be had at the low figures which prevailed, and buyers were obliged to increase their bids to secure stock.

American Air Power on fairly active trading advanced over 10 points. The improved market for this stock was to a large degree brought about by the announcement of the election of H. H. Vreeland as President of the company and a report to the effect that air-power cars will soon be adopted on crosstown lines of the Metropolitan system.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A	3	Dec. —	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 9
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton common	3	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chicago & Alton pf	2½	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 27
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	Nov. 16
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 18	Nov. 24
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Nov. 25	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Pennsylvania	3½	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Phil., Germ. & Norristown (quarter)	3	Dec. 4	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chi. Union Traction (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Glens F. S. H. & Ft. Rd. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1½	Nov. 29	Nov. 21	Dec. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 10	Nov. 10	Dec. 4
American Cereal (quarter)	1½	Nov. 20	.....	.....
American Cotton Oil	4	Dec. 1	Nov. 16	Dec. 8
American Cotton Oil pf	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 16	Dec. 8
Adams Express	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Gas Co., Phila., (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Am. Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
Barney & Smith Car pf	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Montana Mining	$4	Nov. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 10
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$11	Nov. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 10
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Consolidated Gas (Baltimore)	2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 3	Dec. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 1
Grand Rapids Gas Light	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	Nov. 21
H-O Company pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 21	Nov. 17	Nov. 22
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 20	Nov. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 20	Nov. 25
Jackson (Mich.) Gas	2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Laclede Gas pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2	Nov. 27	.....	.....
Mass. Elec. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 13	Dec. 2
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 30	Nov. 24	Dec. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 22	Dec. 2
Niles Bemen-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 29	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
North Star Mines	20c	Nov. 29	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Osceola Mining (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Pacific Mail Steamship	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 1
Penn. Nat. Gas (quarter)	½	Nov. 10	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
People's Gas L. & Coke (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 11	Nov. 26
Pittsburg Brew. Company (quarter)	1	On demand.	.....	.....
Pittsburg Brewing Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	On demand.	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 11	Dec. 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Printing (extra)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 10
Welsbach Incandescent G. L.	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 16	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Anndal
Am. Soda Fountain	.....	.....	Nov. 28	Annual
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	Oct. 28	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	Oct. 30	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
Chicago Union Traction	.....	.....	Nov. 20	Special
Commercial Cable	Nov. 24	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Special
Pullman's Palace Car	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Special

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of November, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$245,480,040.87		
Gold bullion	142,660,573.08		
		$388,140,613.95	
Outstanding gold certificates	$165,105,119.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	29,725,976.00		
		135,379,143.00	
		$404,635,906.00	*$252,770,470.95
Standard silver dollars			10,651,880.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$390,838,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,854,458.00		
		393,984,046.00	
Silver bullion	.....	.....	137,711.19
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,216,231.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	82,064,049.00		
		$89,280,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	89,280,280.00	
United States notes	.....	$28,808,601.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,065,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	555,000.00		
		13,510,000.00	
			15,298,601.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$984,619.00		
National bank notes	3,436,778.44		
Fractional silver coin	2,829,400.33		
Fractional currency	927.89		
Minor coin	350,830.00		
Deposits in National banks	82,655,181.73		
Bonds and interest paid	6,815,063.85		
		$97,072,801.24	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,311,049.68		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,385,545.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	62,673,366.02		
Post Office Department account	3,354,695.88		
Miscellaneous items	2,048,451.23		
		83,773,108.60	
			13,299,692.64
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,158,335.78

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$726,407.67	$12,070,913.75	$87,517,232.92
Internal revenue	1,060,157.18	15,327,689.16	118,707,348.20
Miscellaneous	52,780.78	2,839,483.02	14,913,669.75
Total receipts	$1,839,345.63	$30,238,085.93	$221,138,250.87
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	423,000.00	4,718,000.00	42,953,832.88
War	370,000.00	7,790,000.00	65,108,219.31
Navy	485,000.00	2,843,000.00	22,364,155.88
Indians	.....	470,000.00	3,684,426.05
Pensions	300,000.00	10,525,000.00	58,293,179.53
Interest	100,000.00	3,000,000.00	20,793,339.29
Total expenditures	$1,678,000.00	$29,346,000.00	$213,197,152.94
Excess of receipts over expenditures	161,345.63	892,085.93	7,941,097.93
Receipts last year—			
Customs	609,924.29	10,216,165.55	73,950,353.74
Internal revenue	943,253.88	13,165,067.44	107,263,500.12
Receipts from all sources last year	1,926,637.55	24,856,155.33	189,894,092.82
Expenditures last year	2,620,000.00	31,958,009.00	270,683,523.49
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	34,875.00	3,570,865.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	25,000.00	929,438.50	5,137,011.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$540,093,833.00	$101,800,103.00	$641,893,936.00
This fiscal year	4,639,217.00	2,290,411.00	6,929,628.00
This month	581,858.00	63,112.00	644,970.00
This day	52,359.00	425.00	52,784.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 19.—Last week the local market was dull, sales being nowhere near the amount of production. Prices for cloth tended to be irregular. The increased Calcutta inquiry had to be turned down because prices were not acceptable. Not one of the principal centres showed any particular activity. At a few points, however, some of the best things were well sold, at full prices. Orders for staples would be welcome now. The home trade was fairly good in yarns, although buyers were not rushing, and the price was from ⅛ to 1-6 lower on the week.

France reports good markets and higher prices all around since the previous week. Germany shows no changes.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—American railway securities scored a material advance for the week, although the movements were irregular. Baltimore and Ohio shares were in special demand, the preferred stock rising 3 points and the common 1¾ points. Among the other increases were Wabash debentures, which rose ½ point, Wabash preferred ¼, Pennsylvania ¼, Illinois Central ¼, and Mexican Central ¼.

Among the declines were Union Pacific, which fell ½ point, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred ¼, Denver and Rio Grande preferred ¼, Union Pacific common ¼, and New York Central and Hudson River ⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113¾	114½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107½	108½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	240
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	114	..
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	100	101
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	335
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus Railway	24¾	26
Columbus Railway pf	88	90
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	104	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	103	...
42d St. & Grand St.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	90	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	110	113
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	30	...
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	104	...
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	33	34
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	91	92
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109	111
Second Avenue stock	201½	203
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115½	117
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	420
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	115	118
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108¾	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110½	112½
Worcester Traction common	29	31
Worcester Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	69	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
New York & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	94¼	95
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	210	220
Atlantic	195	..
Bankers'	210	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	...
Central	2100	...
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	310
City	375	...
Colonial	395	...
Continental	380	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	...
Fifth Avenue	400	...
Flatbush	160	...
Franklin	300	...
German-American	30	40
Guaranty	655	...
Hamilton	270	..
International Banking & Trust	155	165
Kings County	340	..
Knickerbocker	375	...
Lawyers' Surety	.....	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	152	...
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	350	...
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	320	340
Mercantile	800	...
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton Trust	400	450
Nassau	180	195
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
North American	..	155
People's	305	...
Produce Exchange	..	195
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	...
Standard	210	...
State	400	...
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	...
Trust Company of America	228	230½
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	535	555
United States	1800	..
Washington	310	...
Williamsburg	195	210

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	117	122
Commonwealth	103	110
Continental	540	...
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	85	100
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Greenwich	175	180
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	...	175
Home	228	233
Kings County	190	...
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	...
New York	97	105

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	170	180
North River	145	150
Pacific	140	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	195
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	440	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	185	195
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	245	255
Butchers & Drovers'	95	..
Central	180	195
Chase	425	..
Chatham	310	320
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	150	..
City	2000	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	250	260
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	365	390
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	410
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	735	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	525	550
Irving	172	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	174	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	157	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	575	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	110	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	88	92
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	490	510
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	..
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	100	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	200	..
Western	325	360
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	37	39
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	79½
American Air Power	66½	70
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	25	27
American Bicycle pf.	62½	67½
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Ginning	20	22
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	75	85
American Typefounders'	54	55
American Wool Goods	25½	26½
American Wool Goods pf.	80	81
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	15½	17
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith Car pf.	95	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10½	..
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub	108	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93½	96
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	45
Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine	75	81
Distilling Co. of America	13	13½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	38½	39
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	..
Electric Axle, Light & Power	8	8½
Electric Boat	20	21
Electric Boat pf.	37	40
Electric Vehicle	70	80
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1¼	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage	..	80
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	10	13
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	21	23
Havana Commercial pf.	61¾	63
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mi. bonds	85	90
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	103	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
International Pump	28	29
International Pump pf., ex div.	68	71
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
J. B. Stetson com.	300	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	125	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	30	..

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*210 Oct. 13		*206½ May 11		*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 29, 1899 $1	.....		.....		*43	Mar. 5, 1898
150	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150 July 27		*130 Feb. 3		144	Aug. 10, 1899
25	35	Am. District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1¼	52½ Mar. 3		30 Oct. 18		34	Oct. 31, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	..	41¼ Mar. 13		29 June 1		*24	Oct. 10, 1899
18	20	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	19⅞ Oct. 26		14 Apr. 29		*18	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	.. ..		.. ..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	..	9½ Apr. 12		7¾ June 23		8¾	Sept. 15, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	Oct., 1899 1	.....		.....		100	Oct. 31, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	21 Feb. 15		21 Feb. 15		21	Feb. 15, 1899
117	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110 Jan. 31		100 Jan. 17		*110	May 22, 1899
94	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 ¾	92½ Oct. 11		85 Feb. 20		92½	Oct. 11, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	.....		.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899 $2.25	135½ Mar. 25		168 Jan. 11		171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*199 Feb. 10		*192 Jan. 30		*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
203	205	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	22,396,600	Oct. 6, 1899 1¾	210⅞ Sept. 7		188 Jan. 19		203	Nov. 10, 1899
170	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	185 Sept. 1		170 Jan. 16		175	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	.....		.....		120	June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	189¾ Oct. 30		184⅜ Mar. 6		*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	8⅛ Apr. 21		2 Apr. 14		2⅝	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	30 June 9		*10 Feb. 25		30	June 9, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56 Mar. 23		52 Mar. 7		52½	May 1, 1899
18½	20	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	..	23½ Jan. 3		13¾ June 1		17¼	Nov. 11, 1899
93	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110 June 13		80 Jan. 3		110	June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899 3¾	.. ..		.. ..		*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	..	32¼ May 15		17 Jan. 4		*20	Aug. 25, 1899
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65 May 19		43½ Jan. 3		58	July 26, 1899
20	25	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	30 Mar. 28		14 Feb. 4		21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899 1¼	.....		.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*45 Nov. 3		*30 Mar. 23		*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	*101 June 6		*99½ Jan. 31		*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899 1½	*100 Feb. 28		*100 Feb. 28		*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	†Oct. 2, 1899 2	*390 Mar. 14		*360 Jan. 25		*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	120½ May 2		57½ Jan. 3		*105	May 20, 1899
103	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*104 Nov. 8		*99¾ June 12		*104	Nov. 8, 1898
11	12	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	15 Mar. 22		7¾ Jan. 13		12	Nov. 1, 1899
3¾	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	..	5½ Feb. 1		3 May 9		4	Nov. 10, 1899
18	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	22½ Aug. 26		16 May 2		*18	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1	*32 Jan. 25		*30½ Jan. 16		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	9 Aug. 17		7½ Nov. 9		7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	44	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	63½ Feb. 23		39 Oct. 30		39	Oct. 30, 1899
78	80	**L. E. & Western** pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1¼	81½ July 27		60 Jan. 15		78	Nov. 10, 1899
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	39 Apr. 25		5 Jan. 25		*9	Oct. 12, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2	70 Sept. 28		58 Apr. 24		70	Sept. 28, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 5	.. ..		.. ..		*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.. ..		.. ..		*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	9¼ Jan. 14		3½ June 9		3½	June 9, 1899
2¾	3½	Nat. Linseed Oil cfs.	.....	..	8½ Jan. 7		2 July 13		*3	Nov. 8, 1899
..	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	70 Oct. 27		43 Apr. 20		65	Nov. 9, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	42 Jan. 25		36 Oct. 27		36	Oct. 27, 1899
133	135	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Oct., 1899 1¼	133 June 7		129½ Jan. 27		132½	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	.. ..		.. ..		*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899 1½	.. ..		.. ..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	*7 Aug. 18		*5 May 26		*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	11,000,000	July 11, 1899 2	77¾ Sept. 22		68¾ June 16		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
66	67	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1899 1	68¾ Nov. 1		58½ July 5		*67¾	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....		.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	*110 June 26		*110 June 26		*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4	*375 June 17		*362 Feb. 16		*375	June 17, 1899
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	7 Jan. 10		4 May 27		4	Nov. 10, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 2½	102 Mar. 3		85 July 24		85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	121 Jan. 16		*117 May 16		*117	May 16, 1899
89	94	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Oct. 10, 1899 1½	100 Aug. 17		89 Feb. 10		89¼	Nov. 9, 1899
186	190	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Oct. 1, 1899 1¾	190 Aug. 25		180 Jan. 10		*180	Oct. 31, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137 Mar. 3		*137 Mar. 3		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
18	19½	Pitts. & Western pf. tr. rcts.	.....	....	20½ Nov. 9		7 May 18		20	Nov. 10, 1899
1¾	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	4 Apr. 13		2 Aug. 9		2	Oct. 3, 1899
7	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14 Apr. 13		8 June 7		8½	Oct. 10, 1899
102	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194 May 11		*187 Feb. 14		*193	June 28, 1899
60	63	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	73⅜ Aug. 26		36 Jan. 5		61½	Oct. 30, 1899
58½	59¾	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	65 Apr. 28		59 Sept. 21		60¾	Nov. 10, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200 Mar. 2		*200 Mar. 2		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899 1	.. ..		.. ..		*147	Jan. 23, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	.. ..		.. ..		*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1899 2½	.. ..		.. ..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	....					10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	.. ..		.. ..		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
11½	13	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	15½ Jan. 7		11 Nov. 10		11	Nov. 10, 1899
20	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1898 1	25 Jan. 25		20 Jan. 21		20	Oct. 20, 1899
40	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42 Mar. 22		35 Jan. 25		40	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	73 Apr. 17		38 Jan. 3		62½	Nov. 10, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	.. ..		.. ..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	.. ..		.. ..		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
10	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,500,000	....	58½ Sept. 15		12 Nov. 6		12	Nov. 6, 1899
165	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	.. ..		.. ..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
192	198	**Wagner Palace Car**	19,730,500	Nov. 4, '99 06 2-3c	196 Nov. 10		181 July 17		196	Nov. 10, 1899
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	.. ..		.. ..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,690,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	.. ..		.. ..		8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	129 Aug. 8		120 Aug. 8		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	.....		.....		*88	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼ Jan. 24		93⅛ Mar. 6		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra. ‡In preferred stock at par.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.	115½	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	8
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	205	210
Mexican 5s	99	99½
National Gramophone	74	80
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf.	76	78
National Tube	43½	44½
National Tube pf., ex div.	781	84
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	7⅜	7⅝
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	102½
New York Transportation	15⅝	16¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	29½	31
Otis Elevator pf.	92	94
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23½
Procter & Gamble	375	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder	95	96½
Rubber Goods	29½	30
Rubber Goods pf.	82½	83
Safety Car Heating & Light	148	152
St. Louis subs.	133½	135
St. Louis com., when issued	26	31
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Simmons Hardware com.	190	200
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	395	400
Sloss-Sheffield	36	..
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	73	76
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil of New Jersey	472	475
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	108½	108
Swift & Co. 1st 5s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Texas & Pacific Coal	95	98
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	106	109
Trenton Potteries common	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
True Directory	60	80
Union Copper	30	34
Union Steel & Chain	35	41
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70	71

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Typewriter common	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	34	35
United Shoe Machinery pf.	24	24½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	78	81
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Central Union Gas bonds	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21⅜	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87⅛	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	104	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106¾
Denver Gas	45½	46½
Denver Gas bonds	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	42	47
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	63	65
Grand Rapids stock	107	..
Grand Rapids bonds	104	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	42	47
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	64	67
Indianapolis stock	102	108
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	42	47
Lafayette 1st 6s	64	67
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	42	48
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	64	67
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	300	..
New Amsterdam	28	28½
New Amsterdam pf.	52	55
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	96½	97¼
New England Gas & Coke	22½	23½
New England Gas & C. bonds	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	103½	105½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	85	90
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. 5s	107	109

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ohio & Indiana stock	42	48
Ohio & Indiana bonds	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	106	108
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	106½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	130
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	304	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	212	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	100	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	145
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	330	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	177	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	145	155
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	274	276
Valley of New York	138	..

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BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Market Letter on Application. Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 18, total transaction included 3,349,231 shares of stock, $12,008,500 bonds, including $556,300 Government and $15,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 19,'98.	Nov. 18,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	3,316,238	3,349,231	32,993
Banks	28	....	*28
Mining	200	1,400	700

*Decrease.

BONDS.

	Nov. 19,'98.	Nov. 18,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$25,914,800	$12,008,500	$14,976,300
State	118,900	15,900	103,000
Government	920,580	556,300	364,280

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$9,700,040
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	10,397,370
From Jan. 1, 1899	455,430,646
From Jan. 1, 1898	349,651,220

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1899	$8,677,963
Week ended Nov. 15, 1898	9,238,064
From Jan. 1, 1899	397,521,223
From Jan. 1, 1898	410,413,233

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$12,724
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	103,280
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,922,050
From Jan. 1, 1898	96,362,900

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$250
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,988,566
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,008,996

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$12,474
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	102,280
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,353,904

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	12,066,307

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$35,873
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	21,803
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,516,878
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,292,502

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$817,576
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	843,662
From Jan. 1, 1899	40,547,384
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,430,228

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$781,703
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	821,859
From Jan. 1, 1899	37,030,506
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,137,721

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$48,597
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	125,083
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,438,937
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,555,402

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 17, 1899	$817,826
Week ended Nov. 18, 1898	844,662
From Jan. 1, 1899	66,535,750
From Jan. 1, 1898	50,439,219

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1899	$769,229
From Jan. 1, 1899	49,096,813

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$48,116,183
Week ended Nov. 19, 1898	719,579

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the deficit of $2,476,925. The banks are now $312,025 below the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $8,622,800, a decrease in specie of $295,800, an increase in legal tenders of $781,700, a decrease in deposits of $7,964,100, and an increase in circulation of $95,900.

Dominick & Dominick,

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Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.

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Curtis & Motley,	Halsey & Halsey,	Branch Office,
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Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 18,'99.	Nov. 11,'99.	Nov. 19,'98.
Loans	$679,762,200	$688,385,000	$603,765,200
Specie	136,778,300	137,074,100	159,353,600
Legal tenders	47,118,900	46,337,200	53,922,000
Net deposits	736,826,900	744,801,000	786,432,500
Circulation	16,462,300	16,366,400	15,971,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 18,'99.	Nov. 11,'99.	Nov. 19,'98.
Specie	$136,778,300	$137,074,100	$159,353,600
Legal tenders	47,118,900	46,337,200	53,922,000
Total reserve	$183,897,200	$183,411,300	$213,275,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,209,225	186,200,250	196,608,225
Deficit of reserve below legal req're ments	$312,025	$2,788,950	$16,667,375

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	37,462,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,438,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,205	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,001,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,000	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,007,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,438,925	7,676,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,968,700	8,252,875	15,907,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	643,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	26,091,550	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*238,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,788,950	15,011,800	21,765,150
Nov. 18	*312,025	16,667,375	23,408,250

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	*$312,025	1894	$62,974,050
1898	16,667,375	1893	65,470,475
1897	23,408,250	1892	4,560,925
1896	29,303,075	1891	13,322,750
1895	19,504,950	1890	89,750

*Deficit.

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The Corn Exchange Bank,

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WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
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Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,500,000
Deposits	28,000,000

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

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